



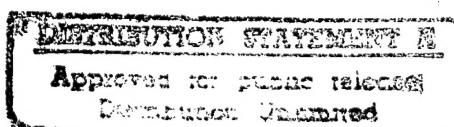
**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE
CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY**

~~(January - December 1984)~~

Volume III

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement
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Library of Congress*

October 1985

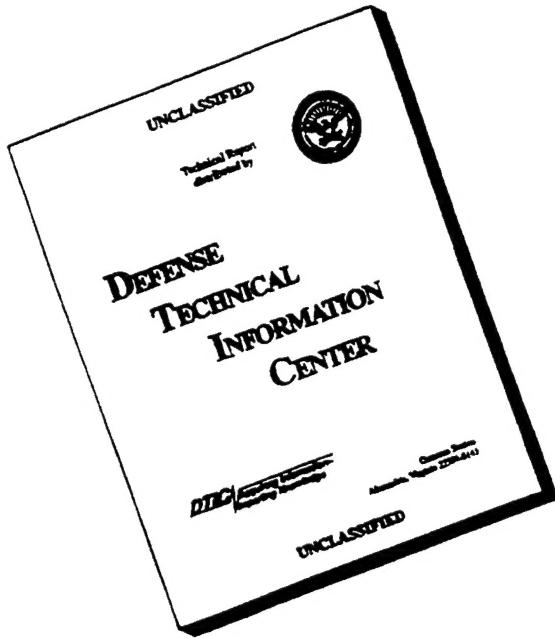


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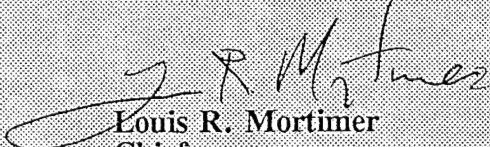
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations on open source materials on the Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA). It is designed to provide a ready reference aid for those concerned with Chinese military affairs.

This bibliography is a continuation of A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Volumes I and II, which incorporated information published from August 1977 through December 1980 and from January 1981 through December 1983, respectively. This volume includes information published from January through December 1984, as well as information published in 1983 which did not appear in Volume II.

This bibliography is arranged according to the following topics: General; Historical/Biographical; Ground Forces; Navy; Air Force; Space; Missile; Nuclear; and Military Modernization. The topics are divided into two sections--monographs and serial publications.

Entries have been derived primarily from Chinese and English language sources and are arranged in alphabetical order. Library of Congress call numbers, where applicable, are included to facilitate the retrieval of source material. An author index and a list of serials consulted are provided at the end of the volume.

Illustrations derived from Chinese sources follow the title page of each section and are representative of the focus of that section.

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GLOSSARY

AA	Antiaircraft
AAA	Antiaircraft Artillery
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier
APFSDS	Armor-Piercing, Fin-Stabilizing, Discarding Sabot
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASM	Air to Surface Missile
ASW	Antisubmarine Warfare
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BAEE	British Army Equipment Show
<u>Bingqi Zhishi</u>	<u>Ordnance Knowledge</u>
CAAC	Civil Aviation Administration of China
C-C	Command-Control
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
CCPCC	Chinese Communist Party Central Committee
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPLA	Chinese People's Liberation Army
CPLAN	Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy
<u>Chung Kung Yen Chiu</u>	<u>Studies on Chinese Communism</u>
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
EW	Early Warning
FAC	Fast Attack Craft
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
<u>Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao</u>	<u>Bandit Affairs Monthly</u>
GNP	Gross National Product
<u>Guoji Hangkong</u>	<u>International Aviation</u>
HAWK	US Surface to Air Missile
HOT	International High Subsonic Optically-guided Tube-launched (Antitank Missile System)
<u>Hangkong Zhishi</u>	<u>Aerospace Knowledge</u>
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
<u>Jianchuan Zhishi</u>	<u>Naval and Merchant Ships</u>
<u>Jiefangjun Bao</u>	<u>Liberation Army Daily</u>
<u>Jiefangjun Huabao</u>	<u>Liberation Army Pictorial</u>
<u>Jiushi Niandai</u>	<u>The Nineties</u>
MBT	Main Battle Tank
MILAN	International Antitank Guided Missile System
MIRV	Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicle
MRBM	Medium Range Ballistic Missile

NORINCO	China North Industries Corporation
NPC	National People's Congress
PLA	People's Liberation Army
PRC	People's Republic of China
<u>Renmin Ribao</u>	<u>People's Daily</u>
SAM	Surface to Air Missile
SLBM	Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile
SSB	Ballistic Missile Submarine
SSBN	Nuclear Powered Ballistic Missile Submarine
SSK	Diesel Electric Submarine
SSM	Surface to Surface Missile
SSN	Nuclear Powered Attack Submarine
TOW	US Tube-launched, Optically-tracked, Wire-guided Antitank Weapon
V/STOL	Vertical/Short Takeoff and Landing
<u>Xiandaihua</u>	<u>Modernization</u>
<u>Xiandai Junshi</u>	<u>Contemporary Military Affairs (CONMILIT)</u>



Map - China's Military Regions in 1984

1. GENERAL

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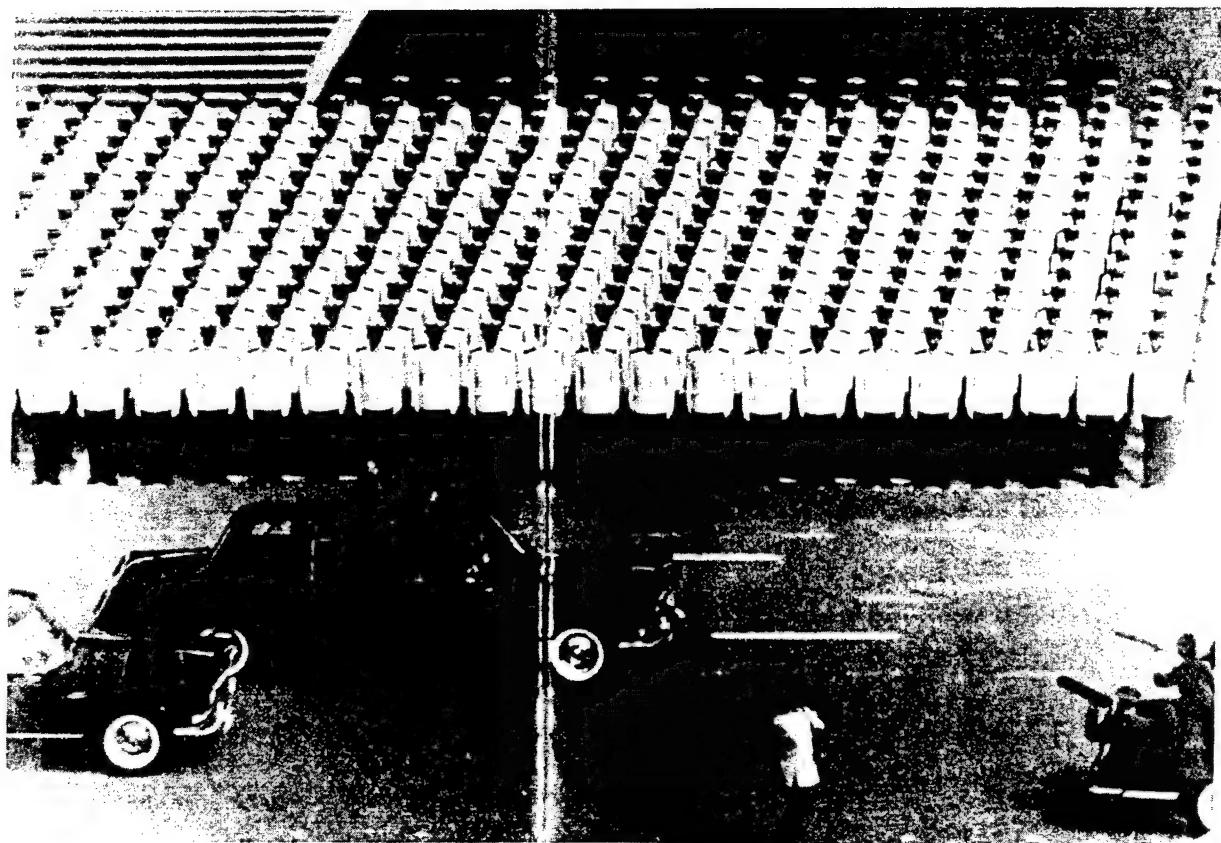
Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen, and Other Leaders
Inspect the South Sea Fleet



Paratroopers Embark Transports for Combined-Arms Exercise



Company Commander Li Zhongping
During the Battle of Lao Shan on the Vietnam Border



Deng Xiaoping Inspects the 1984 National Day Military Parade

a. Monographs

Beijing Foreign Languages Institute. English Department. Newly Revised Chinese-English Classified Vocabulary Handbook Writing Group. Newly Revised Chinese-English Classified Vocabulary Handbook. Beijing: Foreign Languages Teaching and Research Publishing Company, 1983, 667 pp. In Chinese and English.

Chapter 2 on the military has five sections: (1) general terms; (2) the CPLA; (3) people's war, strategy, and tactics; (4) logistics, equipment, and weapons; and (5) commands. Also includes a table of English and US military ranks. A handy reference tool for general use. Includes a limited number of technical terms.

Copley, Gregory R. and Swavely, Peter J., ed. Defense & Foreign Affairs Handbook. Washington, D.C.: Defense & Foreign Affairs, Ltd., 1984. 901 pp. Tables. Maps.

Section on China includes a narrative on Chinese history, and general information on the Chinese state and party leadership, economy, major news media, defense and defense production, and major embassies abroad. Defense information includes Ministry of National Defense, CCP Military Commission, and CPLA organization; CPLA leadership; and ground force, Navy, and Air Force orders of battle. Data on China is also found in the sections on "Who's Who in Defense and Foreign Affairs," "The Missile Tables," and "Arms Transfer Tables." Information is current up to September 1983, but contains errors of romanization and position.

Far-East Military Communications Equipment Markets. Norwalk, CT: International Resource Development Inc., 1984. Report #631 v. 244 pp. Illustrated. Tables. HD9696.T443A784 1984

This survey of military communications equipment markets in South, Southeast, and East Asia contains information on China, including defense policy, defense expenditures, conventional forces, agreements and treaties, and the current state and potential market for military communications equipment. Also includes information on military procurement procedures, past military communications equipment orders, a table of the market forecast for China for the years 1984 to 1988, and a table on defense posture (a brief table of organization and equipment).

Garrett, Banning N. "The 'China Card' and Its Origins: U.S. Bureaucratic Politics and the Strategic Triangle." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brandeis University, 1984, 321 pp. DAI8407863

Explores the origins of the concept of US-Chinese military ties and how the idea became part of the factional bureaucratic struggle over US strategy toward the USSR. Also discusses various options proposed to the presidents for developing military ties with China, and which options were chosen. Examines US-USSR-China relations and presidential decisionmaking on US policy toward China from 1970 through 1980. Research for this dissertation included an exhaustive examination of the public record and extensive interviews with US Government officials and other American, and Soviet, Chinese, and Japanese scholars and diplomats.

Garrett, Banning N. and Glaser, Bonnie S. War and Peace: The Views from Moscow and Beijing. Berkeley: University of California Institute of International Studies, Policy Papers in International Affairs Number 20, 1984. xii. 151 pp. UA23.G48

Examines Soviet and Chinese perceptions of the strategic relationship among the United States, China, and the Soviet Union in peace and war. Analyzes Soviet perceptions to ascertain Moscow's underlying concerns about the Chinese threat and possible Sino-US military cooperation. Examines Chinese assessments of Soviet strengths and weaknesses and geopolitical strategy, along with trends in the US-Soviet balance of power. Explores Chinese perceptions of US geopolitical strategy and foreign policy and Chinese strategy for managing the Soviet threat. Compares Soviet and Chinese wartime perceptions with peacetime views to better understand their assessments of the balance of power and their geopolitical strategies.

Gass, Henry B. Sino-American Security Relations: Expectations and Realities. Washington, D.C.: National Defense University Press, 1984. 74 pp.

Describes the development of US-China security relations and Asian and Soviet views of these relations. Discusses the implications of expanded US-China security relations and assesses the strength of the CPLA and its ability to meet the Soviet threat. Recommends expansion of the US-China security relationship as much as possible, including case-by-case sale of US weapons to China, balanced by concern for the security of Taiwan and deterrence of the Soviet Union.

Godwin, Paul H.B. "Soldiers and Statesmen in Conflict: Chinese Defense and Foreign Policies in the 1980s." In China and the World. Edited by Samuel S. Kim. Boulder: Westview Press, 1984. xi. 354 pp. Illustrated. Tables. DS779.27.C4873 1984

Analyzes the relationship between Chinese defense and foreign policies in order to determine the role the defense establishment is expected to fulfill in achieving China's security objectives in the 1980s. Beijing sees a major role of the defense establishment as supporting strategies of "coercive diplomacy." China's new selective nonalignment permits Beijing to de-emphasize the military component of its foreign policy and focus instead on political strategies. Some members of the military are concerned that by overestimating the constraints on Soviet military power and China's ability to control the international environment, the current minimalist approach to military modernization could lead to a dangerous neglect of CPLA needs.

The International Who's Who 1984-85. 48th Edition. London: Europa Publications Limited, 1984. xix. 1583 pp. CT120.I5 1984

Contains biographical data on Chinese active duty and retired military leaders, including CPLA Navy, Air Force, and military region commanders and political commissars, CCP Military Commission members, Chiefs of the General Departments, CCP Central Committee members, and Defense Ministers.

Lamb, Malcolm. Directory of Officials and Organizations in China, 1968-1983.
Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, Inc., 1984, 717 pp. JQ1507.L36

Lists officials in Party, State, military, and mass organizations. Includes the Party Central Military Commission, the State Central Military Commission, the Ministry of National Defense, and the various departments, corps, and so forth of the CPLA.

Lasater, Martin L. Taiwan: Facing Mounting Threats. Washington, D.C.: The Heritage Foundation, 1984, vii, 78 pp. Illustrated.

Examines the current and foreseeable threat to Taiwan from China. Chapter 2 discusses the military capabilities of China and Taiwan and compares orders of battle. Analyzes three threat scenarios: an attack or blockade of Jinmen and Mazu, a blockade of Taiwan, and a battle for air supremacy over the Taiwan Strait. Chapter 3 discusses whether or not China intends to use force against Taiwan, as well as incentives and disincentives for a Chinese action against Taiwan.

Lasater, Martin L. The Taiwan Issue in Sino-American Strategic Relations.
Boulder: Westview Press, 1984. xi. 283 pp. Tables. E183.8.C5L27 1984

Argues that Washington's and Beijing's bilateral relations with Moscow are the key determinants in Sino-American strategic cooperation. Suggests that China manipulates US security concerns to extract concessions on Taiwan and other issues. Discusses China's military capabilities vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and Taiwan and the role of Sino-American military cooperation in the US-Chinese strategic relationship. Recommends that the United States remain firm in negotiations with the Chinese over the Taiwan issue and maintain friendly, unofficial ties with Taiwan. Includes tables comparing Soviet and Chinese armed forces and listing Chinese military forces.

Li Yue, ed. Zhongguo Gongye Bumen Jiegou [Structure of China's Industrial Sector]. Beijing: Chinese People's University Publishing Company, 1983. 375 pp. Tables. In Chinese. HC427.92.L5 1983 Orien China

Chapter 12, "Civilian Industry and Defense Industry Structure," discusses the position and function of China's defense industry. Describes the production relations and balance between civilian and defense industry. Also discusses the efforts to make the civilian and defense industrial structures more rational to meet the needs of both economic construction and national defense.

Liu Heung Shing. China After Mao: 'Seek Truth From Facts'. New York: Penguin Books, 1983, 176 pp. Illustrated. DS712.L55 1983

Chapter on the CPLA in this book of black and white photographs notes that the military, the last bastion of Maoism, must now modernize in post-Mao China. Photographs show soldiers training, standing guard, or marching.

Pollack, Jonathan D. The Lessons of Coalition Politics: Sino-American Security Relations. Santa Monica, California: Rand Corporation, 1984. viii. 132 pp. JX1428.C6P64 1984

Assesses the efforts of China and the United States between 1978 and 1983 to develop a security coalition opposing the expansion of Soviet power in Asia. Expectations outstripped results in Sino-American relations in the late 1970s. Shifts in Chinese security strategy in the 1980s reflect exaggerated expectations and mutual misperceptions between China and the United States, but not internal leadership alignments. Sino-American security relations provide tangible security gains for China, and the United States continues to stress the indirect benefits of these relations. Beijing seems likely to collaborate with the United States in the future and the United States can contribute to the further development of Sino-American security ties.

Segal, Gerald. "China's Security Debate." In Security in East Asia. Edited by Robert O'Neill. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1984. xx. 195 pp. Index. DS504.5.S43

Another strategic debate is now in progress in China and centers around three main clusters of issues: (1) How should China view the Soviet Union? Is the Soviet Union a declining world power? Is the USSR a threat to China? Is war with the Soviet Union inevitable? (2) How should China view ties with the West in general and with the United States in particular? How should China deal with the issues of Taiwan, US-China strategic relations, and the import of Western technology? (3) How should the military react to modern conditions? How should army-party relations, military spending, doctrine, inter-service relations change?

Also see: Segal, Gerald. "China's Security Debate." Survival (London), vol. 24, no. 2, March/April 1982, pp. 69-77. U162.S9

Segal, Gerald. "The Military as a Group in Chinese Politics." In Groups and Politics in the People's Republic of China. Edited by David D.G. Goodman. Armonk, New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc., 1984. vi. 217 pp. JQ1514.P7G76 1984

The CPLA is a group in Chinese politics, but has few, if any, identifiably shared interests and activities. The CPLA does not operate as an interest group on professional issues, military appropriations, and foreign policy. In domestic politics, the military acts as a group only to support domestic political order and moderation, but cannot be seen as an important actor defying party control or as a single unified force placing its weight behind certain policies. Thus the group politics approach confuses more than it clarifies in analyzing the CPLA.

Segal, Gerald and Tow, William T., eds. Chinese Defence Policy. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1984. 286 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. UA835.C448 1984

Essays in this comprehensive analysis of Chinese defense policy fall into four sections. Part I, Sources of Strategy, contains articles on strategy by Georges Tan Eng Bok and Paul Godwin and on civil-military relations by Ellis Joffe. Part II, The Armed Services, provides analyses of the ground, naval, air, and nuclear forces. Part III, The Economic Dimension, examines military industry, the economic aspects of defense modernization, and arms sales to China. Part IV, Foreign Policy: Threat and Promise, reviews China's changing world view and relations with the Soviet Union, the United States, Western Europe, Japan, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East.

Shengshi Hongguan-Jianguo Sanshiwu Zhounian Tuji [Grand View of the Flourishing Era-Photoessay of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC]. Hong Kong: Wen Wei Po, 1984. 244 pp. Illustrated. Tables. In Chinese.

The national defense section in this beautiful coffee table book has subsections on defense modernization, and the CPLA Navy, Air Force, and missile forces. Color and black and white photographs illustrate the development of China's military.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. World Armaments and Disarmament, SIPRI Yearbook 1983. London: Taylor & Francis Ltd, 1983. lxi. 681 pp. Index. Tables. UA10.S69a

Reviews major Chinese military developments in 1982--military modernization, the appointment of Zhang Aiping as defense minister, and technological advances. Information on China is included in tables on world nuclear weapons stockpiles, on the official Chinese military budget for 1977 to 1983, on nuclear explosions 1945-82, on the value of export of major weapons 1963-82, and on the register of arms trade with industrialized and Third World countries in 1982.

Tien, Hung-mao. The Communist Party of China: Party Powers and Group Politics From The Third Plenum to the Twelfth Party Congress. Occasional Papers/Reprints of Contemporary Asian Studies, Number 2-1984 (61). Baltimore: University of Maryland School of Law, 1984. 56 pp. Tables.

Discusses the conflicts among political groups in ideology, politics, and power bases that were characteristic of China's elite politics from the 11th Central Committee Third Plenum (December 1978) to the 12th Party Congress (September 1982). Notes the decline in military influence in party affairs and suggests that only those CPLA officers who subscribe to the party leadership and the current national policy are likely to survive in office. Military officers are not a homogeneous group, but the Deng-Hu military modernization program has brought about opposition even from some who had previously supported Deng.

US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1972-1982. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, April 1984, 121 pp. v. Tables.

Provides worldwide military expenditure and arms transfer statistics from 1972-82. China is included in tables listing (1) military expenditures, armed forces, GNP, central government expenditures, and population; (2) value of arms transfers and total imports and exports; (3) value of arms transfers, 1978-82, by major supplier and recipient country; and (4) number of arms delivered, 1978-82, by selected supplier, recipient developing region, and major weapon type.

US Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Special Subcommittee on US Trade With China. U.S. Technology Transfer to China. 98th Congress, First Session. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1984. 76 pp. KF27.E558 1983.

Hearings on 27 September 1983 on export controls and US technology transfer to China featured US Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge as principle witness. Secretary Baldridge explained the forthcoming new export regulations on US technology transfers to China, which place China in category V, and establish three zones (green, intermediate, and red) to guide licensing decisions. Includes as an appendix the regulations issued on 23 November 1983.

US Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics. Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China--1983. Part 9. 98th Congress, First Session. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1984. 400 pp. KF25.E267 1984

Sanitized DIA and CIA testimony at hearings held on 28 June and 20 September 1983. Surveys Chinese economic trends in the 1980s, focusing on the domestic, international, and military economies. Discusses and includes tables for 1978-1982 on military expenditures, weapons and equipment production, military aid, and technology acquisition.

Yin, John. Government of Socialist China. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, 1984. viii. 564 pp. Index. Tables. DS777.55.Y475 1985

Chapter VII, "The Army," discusses the relation of the party, the CPLA, and the state as seen in PRC constitutions. Describes CPLA responsibilities, the command structure, CPLA strength, and the nuclear buildup. Hostility to the Communist regime mars the analysis in this work and leads to factually incorrect statements, such as: "In Russia and, to a much greater extent, in China, there coexist a primitive consumer industry and an ultra-modern military enterprise." (p. 205).

b. Serials

"Arms for China." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 11, 16 March 1984,
pp. 16-17. DS1.A715

A Chinese military delegation headed by Zhang Pin, Foreign Affairs Director of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission concluded a month-long trip to the US. The delegation discussed specific proposals for arms sales to China and for coproduction projects related to military technology. Included on China's shopping list are TOW antitank missiles, radar systems, and aircraft engines. The delegation was the first of several "window-shopping" expeditions scheduled before Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's June visit to the US.

"Arms for Christmas." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 20 December 1984, p. 9. HC411.F18

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) has received weapons promised by China in October 1984.

"Arms Sales." China Business and Trade (Washington, D.C.), vol. v, issue 18, 23 March 1984, pp. 1, 3.

Military cooperation between the United States and China is poised for take-off on the eve of President Reagan's April 1984 visit to China. The US Government is acting to remove an obstacle to large, government-to-government weapons transfers. State Department sources said that they soon expect to tell Congress that China is eligible to take part in Foreign Military Sales (FMS), the government's largest security assistance plan.

"Army Producing Civilian Goods." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 51, 17 December 1984, p. 9. DS701.P42

China's science and technology industry for national defense is gradually increasing its output of civilian products using spare productive capacity. The civilian production section of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry showed a profit after 2 years of losses. The defense industry turns out about 2,000 items, 200 of which are key products under the state plan. The industry has developed many high-technology civilian products, such as motorbikes, refrigerators, color TVs, artificial joints, and 36-ton heavy-duty automatic dump trucks for mining.

Asia 1984 Yearbook. Hong Kong: Far Eastern Economic Review, Ltd., 1984.
304 pp. Illustrated. HC411.F19

Describes the state of military affairs in Asia in the "Power Game" section. The sub-section on China, derived from The Military Balance, describes China's nuclear weapons and conventional forces, bilateral agreements, and estimates GNP and defense expenditures. Includes a brief table of organization and equipment.

"Asia: Implications of Zhao's Visit to US." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 2, 16-22 January 1984, p. 4.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's US visit aimed to solidify Sino-US relations rather than produce major defense or foreign policy achievements. Chinese and US officials had "broad consultations" in the military area and discussed the dates for Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's US visit.

Auw, David. "The Growing Military Ties Between Peking and Washington." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 7, July 1984, pp. 1-4. D839.I732

The US visit of Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping marked a new high point in the on-going military cooperation between China and the United States. Developing military cooperation with Beijing has become an integral part of Reagan administration policy of expanding US bilateral ties with China. Beijing was initially lukewarm in responding to the US military initiative, but relations moved ahead after the 17 August 1982 Joint Communique and the decision to loosen high technology export restrictions. US friends in Asia are worried by the prospect of US arms sales to China. Warns that the US decision to sell arms to China will prove to be a highly risky business in the long run.

Auw, David. "Military Cooperation Between Peking and Washington." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 12, December 1984, pp. 7-9. D839.I732

The delivery of the first of 24 Sikorsky S-70C helicopters to China in November 1984 marked a new milestone in Sino-US military cooperation. The helicopter sale was consonant with US willingness to provide dual-use technology to China on a case-by-case basis. Beijing's purchase of the S-70s is part of its effort to gain sophisticated Western technology for military modernization. The growing Sino-US military relationship has gone beyond technology to include training, logistics, and naval exchanges. The Sikorsky helicopter sale will neither upset the regional military balance in East Asia in any significant way nor satisfy Beijing's appetite for US equipment and technology.

Bartke, Wolfgang and Schier, Peter. "Die militärische Führung der Volksrepublik China [The Military Command of the People's Republic of China]." China Aktuell (Hamburg), August 1984, pp. 450-454. In German. DS701. C3553

Brief discussion of the CCP Central Military Commission and the command organs of the CPLA, followed by maps of military regions, a table of organization, and an extensive military roster.

"Beijing Makes Preparations for Massive Military Parade." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 7, issue 94, 1 September 1984, p. 63. In Chinese.

List some of the 86 vehicles that the China Automotive Manufacturing Company has donated to the CPLA for use in the 1 October 1984 National Day Parade. Infantry and mechanized units will march through Tiananmen Square as 100 aircraft will fly overhead.

"Birth of an Arms Salesman." The Economist (London), 17 November 1984, p. 40.
HG11.E2

Basic weapons are among China's fastest growing exports. Between 1981 and 1982 China rose from tenth to fifth place among the world's arms exporters, according to the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Sales teams including NORINCO representatives made their first public assaults on the international arms market in defense exhibitions in May and October 1984. Most Chinese equipment is of Soviet design but said to be much higher quality than the originals. Some weapons offered by NORINCO undercut those of western manufacturers by up to 50 percent. China refused to trade in arms in Chairman Mao's day and gave them away instead; today China sells arms in order to earn hard currency. The Middle East is China's most lucrative market for arms sales.

Biryukov, V. "China in US Strategic Schemes." Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow), no. 4, 1984, pp. 68-77. HC411.F17

The United States has tried to use China in the implementation of US global military and foreign policy while still considering China to be an ideological and possibly military opponent. Traces the evolution of US-China military contacts from the early 1970s. "Strategic" relations emerged in the late 1970s, went through a certain crisis in 1981-82, and continue to evolve. The existing links between the military mechanisms of the two countries, a certain degree of military-political cooperation based on "parallelism" of interests, as well as military-technological contacts are the components of US-China military relations.

Bonavia, David. "Get Back In Step." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 23, 7 June 1984, pp. 13-14. HC411.F18

The National People's Congress held in mid-May was overshadowed by one of China's most obsessive problems--party-military relations. Deng Xiaoping's assertion that China will station CPLA troops in Hong Kong may have stemmed from military dissatisfaction with statements by Geng Biao and Huang Hua. A few days earlier Liberation Army Daily admitted that during the Cultural Revolution the CPLA went too far in supporting the left. At the NPC it was also announced that military ranks, medals, and titles of honor would be restored. This move should raise the morale of the officer corps and help the party edge the CPLA out of the political scene.

Bonavia, David. "Ranks Come Back To Chinese Army." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 22, 31 May 1984, p. 10. HC411.F18

The CPLA will restore ranks, medals, and decorations, according to announcements at the second session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

Chanda, Nayan. "PLAYing the Field." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 123, no. 10, 8 March 1984, pp. 12-13. HC411.F18

A Chinese military delegation led by Zhang Pin, Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission, is due to conclude a month long visit to the US on 7 March 1984. The secrecy-shrouded visit comes at the invitation of the US Department of Defense and is expected to pave the way for significant military sales to China. China is particularly interested in obtaining a co-production agreement with Hughes Aircraft, Emerson Electric, and Texas Instruments for manufacturing TOW antitank missiles.

Chanda, Nayan. "TOWing the Peking Line." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 26, 28 June 1984, pp. 12-13. HC411.F18

Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's visit to the United States was kept low key for US domestic and Chinese domestic and foreign policy considerations. The Pentagon later announced an "agreement in principle" for the sale of antitank and antiaircraft weapons and that China is eligible for US Government military sales and credit. China has also been promised advanced avionics for its jet interceptors and training for pilots on US bases. China has sold the United States half a squadron of the F-7 FISHBED for use in air force exercises.

"Chang Chih-hsiu - Commander of the Kunming Military Region." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 2, February 1984, pp. 97-101. D839.I732

Discusses the career and associations of Zhang Zhixiu, Commander of the Kunming Military Region. Zhang, formerly Deputy Commander of the Ji'nan and Kunming Military Regions under Yang Dezhi, became Kunming Military Region Commander in 1980. He plays an important part in the efforts to strengthen border defenses in the southwest.

Chang Ching-wen. "Peking's Restoration of Military Ranks." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 8, August 1984, pp. 5-9. D839.I732

The new Military Service Law stipulates that the CPLA implement a system of military ranks, but problems have delayed implementation. Discusses the classification of CPLA personnel into grades and classes in 1953, the establishment of Soviet-style ranks in 1955, and the abolition of military ranks in 1965 in connection with the struggle between the two lines in army-building. Military modernization and the confusion created by lack of ranks during the Sino-Vietnamese border war of 1979 are two basic reasons for the restoration of ranks. The question of which senior military leaders should receive which ranks has delayed the implementation of the new rank system.

Chen Ming-chih. "U.S.-China Military Relations," Chung Kung Yen Chiu (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 9, 15 September 1984, pp. 77-85. In Chinese.

Describes US-China military relations since the 1970s. Military relations were established in order to limit the Soviet threat in the Asian-Pacific region. Gives a short history of military exchanges (1971 to the present)

and describes military exchange policies from 1977 to 1984, indicating their limitations. Concludes that the United States and China agree on an anti-Soviet policy and that the military cooperation between the two countries will continue to improve.

Chien Tieh. "The Chinese Communists' New Military Service Law." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 12, June 1984, pp. 2-4. In Chinese.

Brief summaries of speeches on the Military Service Law by such leaders as CPLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi. Notes five areas of uncertainty in the application of the new law--female participation in the militia and liability to conscription, discharge and demobilization, and reinstitution of ranks.

Chien Tieh. "A Discussion of Problems in the Chinese Communists' Military Streamlining." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 9, March 1984, pp. 59-63. In Chinese.

Analyzes Deng Xiaoping's multiple goals in military force reduction and administrative streamlining--to achieve modernization and regularization; to cut units with essentially non-military duties; to get rid of aged and incompetent officers; and to reduce the political role of the CPLA. Tries to estimate the numbers cut from the CPLA, summing them up as at least 1.5 million. Concludes that since various units have been transferred to other bodies such as the People's Armed Police, the overall national military strength has not been substantially reduced.

Childs, Nick. "Major Weapon Sales to China 'Unlikely'." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 24, 23 June 1984, p. 1004.

James Blythe, head of British Defence Sales, returned from an "exploratory" trip to China and stated that he believes that China will never again be a major customer for complete overseas defense systems.

"China Announces Armed Forces Modernization." Military Technology (Bonn), vol. viii, no. 7, July 1984, p. 91.

CPLA General Staff Department Chief Yang Dezhi presented the National People's Congress with a broad program for a major restructuring and modernization of the Armed Forces. The program is focused mainly on a revision of the draft system and on the establishment of a better training system for middle school students. The people's militia will be integrated into a new reserve force being established to support the active army. The program also contains rather oblique remarks about the need to restore rank insignia.

"China Arms for Iran." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), June 1984, p. 104. UA830.A8

China sold \$1.3 billion worth of F-6/FARMERs, Type 59 tanks, 130-mm artillery, and other light arms to Iran over a 3-year period. As part of the arms deal China will have access to the latest Soviet weapons captured from Iraq. China has also insisted that Chinese weapons be restricted

only to the defense of Teheran. China decided to export arms to the region to gain influence with the Khomeini regime and to earn foreign exchange to pay for its massive domestic modernization program.

Also see: "Global View: China." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 7, July 1984, p. 55.

"China Attended the AUSDES '84 Exhibition." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 5, issue 92, 1 July 1984, inside front cover. In Chinese and English.

China made its debut in an international defence exhibition at the AUSDES '84 exhibition with a 29-man Xinshidai Corporation delegation. Weapons introduced include the Type 69-II tank, the HY-2 coastal defense missile, light-duty cross country vehicles, light antiaircraft weapons, small arms, and rocket launchers. Includes black and white photographs of Chinese exhibition booths.

"China Comes Out Into The Open." Military Technology (Bonn), vol. vii, no. 8, August 1984, p. 104.

China's participation in the AUSDES '84 exhibition in Canberra in May 1984 brought attention to a defense exhibition which would have passed relatively unnoticed. The Chinese exhibit gathered under the name China Xinshidai Corporation five industrial and commercial organizations: China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO), China Precision Machinery Import-Export Corporation, and China State Shipbuilding Corporation. According to Director of NORINCO Zhu Feng, China decided to attend AUSDES '84 because (1) it was invited; (2) relations between China and Australia were good; and (3) the exhibition was especially interesting for the Chinese export industry. Includes color photographs of equipment and weapons offered for sale.

"China Defence Update." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 20, 26 May 1984, p. 820.

China should expect substantial improvement in conventional weapons by 1990, but still has a long way to go to catch up with industrialized countries in defense modernization.

"China Displays New Weapons." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 11, November 1984, p. 1604. U1.I48

Black and white photographs of six new or modified PLA weapons displayed at the National Day military parade on 1 October 1984 are accompanied by brief descriptions of new features.

"China Gears Up." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 39, 1-7 October 1984, p. 4.

In anticipation of China's military parade to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese

press featured many reports on CPLA military capabilities, and new uniforms. Reports also emphasized recent successes in China's space program.

"China Holds a Grand National Day Military Parade." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, pp. 80-82, inside back cover. In Chinese.

Captioned black and white photographs of tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armored personnel carriers, antitank guns, and various missiles displayed in China's 1 October 1984 National Day military parade in Beijing.

Also see: "In Order to Meet the Inspection of the Party and the People." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 447, September 1984, pp. 27 (In Chinese) which features captioned black and white photographs of CPLA troops, People's Armed Police Force, and militia members practicing for the 1 October 1984 National Day parade in Beijing; "China Reveals New Weapons." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 9, issue 96, 1 November 1984, pp. 2-6 (In Chinese) which includes color and black and white photographs of the weapons displayed in the military parade.

"China in TOW." Defense and Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 13, 2-8 April 1984, p. 1.

A US Government delegation left for China to negotiate a license-production agreement to produce the Hughes TOW missile.

"China Joins the Arms Merchants." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 43, 26 October 1984, p. 9. DS1.A715

Over the past 30 years, an estimated 8 percent of Chinese weapons production has been exported. Until 2 years ago, Chinese arms exporters made political deals and did not seek to earn money. Now China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO) is at the forefront of an unprecedented Chinese offensive into the global arms trade. China offers equipment derived from Soviet models of the 1950s but with considerable improvements. The Type-69-II main battle tank depends heavily on foreign-made extras to push sales. Prices are believed to undercut those offered by Western manufacturers by 50 percent.

"China North Industries Corporation--A Brief Introduction." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 5, issue 92, 1 July 1984, pp. 39-48. In Chinese and English.

NORINCO is the trademark of the China North Industries Corporation, a comprehensive state manufacturing and trade enterprise with headquarters in Beijing and branches in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Dalian, Tianjin, and Shanghai. NORINCO produces goods in heavy, light, chemical, high precision machinery, optical, optical-electronic, and defense industries. Article lists weapons that NORINCO offered at the AUSDES '84 exhibition in Canberra, Australia in May 1984. Weapons include armored vehicles, suppressive weapons, antitank weapons, antiaircraft weapons, small arms,

chemical weapons, and airborne and naval weapons. Includes black and white and color photographs of weapons.

"China to Implement the New Military Service Law." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 6, issue 93, 1 August 1984, pp. 58-59. In Chinese.

The 2d Session of the Sixth National People's Congress passed China's new Military Service Law, which will go into effect on 1 October 1984. Describes the major points of the new law, including the reinstitution of ranks, eligibility and terms of service for draftees and volunteers, and the role of the militia. Includes one black and white photograph of new CPLA uniforms.

"China To Purchase American Weapons." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 6, issue 93, 1 August 1984, p. 60. In Chinese.

In June 1984 Chinese Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping and US Secretary of Defense Weinberger agreed in principle to the sale of US weapons to China. The United States may sell China the HAWK antiaircraft and TOW antitank missile systems.

"China's Foreign Policy: Solving Problems." Strategic Survey 1983-1984. London: International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1984. 140 pp. U162.S77

Notes that military modernization is a laggard fourth out of the four modernizations. It is clear that the pragmatic, hard-headed men who now lead the country are relying more on shrewd diplomacy than on military force for China's security. During 1983, by making adjustments to its positions without compromising their basic content, China improved relations with both superpowers and with Japan, moved closer to a settlement of the Hong Kong problem, and maintained her pretensions to leading the non-developed world.

"China's Military Ranks." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 24, 11 June 1984, p. 20. DS701.P42

The new conscription law has restored the system of military ranks cancelled in 1965. The restoration of ranks is an important measure to strengthen the CPLA's modernization and regularization in the new historical period. The new system cannot be implemented immediately because it requires careful preparations.

"China's Strategic Road to Thailand?" Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 17, 3 November 1984, p. 760.

Vietnam has accused China and Thailand of jointly building a "strategic road" from Yunnan Province south toward the Thai-Lao border. Thailand dismisses the charges.

"Chinese Aid For Congolese Army." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 23, 16 June 1984, p. 949.

China will supervise the construction of a military academy outside Brazzaville according to an agreement signed between China and the Congo.

"Chinese Bombard 5 Vietnamese Provinces." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 17, 5 May 1984, p. 679.

Chinese infantry units carried out a heavy artillery bombardment of five provinces in northern Vietnam. China claimed that the Vietnamese headquarters and two batteries were destroyed and that many Vietnamese soldiers were killed.

"Chinese Border Troops." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 24, 22 December 1984, p. 1095.

Hanoi radio reported that the CPLA has deployed seven divisions in the border area near Ha Toyen.

"Chinese Build-Up?" Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 23, 8 June 1984, p. 17. DS1.A715

The Sino-Vietnamese border is worrisome in Southeast Asia as reports continue to detail troop deployments of up to 1 million men. Satellite and other intelligence suggests that 500,000 of the best-equipped Vietnamese troops were in position. China is said to have about 400,000 CPLA troops in place, with more sophisticated aircraft now switched to the region's command. Chinese warships cruised in the South China Sea and paid particular attention to the Nansha [Spratly] Islands.

"Chinese/Japanese Military Education Exchanges." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 22, 4-10 June 1984, p. 4.

At the request of the Chinese Government, the Japanese Defense Agency has sent four military education experts to China to evaluate Chinese military schools. China will reciprocate with a visit to Japan.

"Chinese Leaders Making Rounds." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 10, 12-18 March 1984, p. 4.

Zhang Pin, son of Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission, is touring defense-related firms in the United States. Minister of Aeronautics Zhang Jun is visiting Italy and West Germany on space-related issues.

"Chinese Leaving Zaire." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 9, 5-11 March 1984, p. 2.

A large number of Chinese military experts providing training in the Zairian military will leave for China in November.

"Chinese May Buy US Arms for Soviet Border." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 24, 23 June 1984, p. 1011.

US Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asia and Pacific Affairs James A. Kelly said in Congressional testimony that China is improving some of its forces facing the Soviet Union. CPLA units in the north have received new armor, but its air posture has not changed appreciably since 1969. China will move closer to buying US weapons in 1985.

"Chinese Military Equipment to be Exhibited Abroad for the First Time." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 3, issue 90, 1 May 1984, p. 62. In Chinese.

China will exhibit weapons and military equipment in May 1984 at the Australian show of defense and security equipment (AUSDES 84). This will be the first time in over 30 years that China participates in an international weapons exhibition.

"Chinese Parade." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 10, 17 March 1984, p. 390.

China will hold a military parade to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on 1 October 1984.

"Chinese Ranks." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 1, 14 July 1984, p. 6.

Lists officer ranks to be used in the CPLA when ranks are reintroduced.

"Chinese Ranks Returning." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 9, 5-11 March 1984, p. 4.

The CPLA announced that restoration of military ranks will take place on 1 August 1985. CCP Secretary General Hu Yaobang visited CPLA units on the Vietnam border in an attempt to improve his image with CPLA cadres reluctant to accept him.

"Chinese Showing." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 43, 29 October-4 November 1984, p. 4.

The Chinese presentation at the Defendory 84 exhibition in Athens attracted the most attention. Photographs, videos, and models of ordnance, tactical missiles, naval combatants, and military electronics were displayed.

"Chinese Super-Computer Unveiled." China Pictorial (Beijing), no. 429, March 1984, p. 2. DS777.55.C447

The University of National Defense Science and Technology in Changsha has unveiled China's first domestically designed and built supercomputer, the YH-1 or Galaxy. The Galaxy can handle 100 million operations per second and is suitable for such tasks as satellite picture and chart processing, aviation design, weather forecasting, and geological prospecting.

Also see: "China Successfully Develops 100 Millions Per Second Super High Speed Computer." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 5, issue 92, 1 July 1984, pp. 68-69. In Chinese.

"Chinese Supreme Marshal." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 27, 9-15 July 1984, p. 1.

Briefly discusses whether China will restore the rank of Supreme Marshal and who would receive it.

Also see: "Chinese Puzzle." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xii, no. 8, August 1984, p. 7. UA10.D428

"Chinese To Exhibit." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 17, 30 April-5 May 1984, p. 4.

China will exhibit some of its military wares at the AUSDES '84 defense show in Australia on 8-10 May 1984. This effort is seen as China's first step at entering the international market.

Chow Ching-wen. "The All-Army Mobilization Conference." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxviii, no. 9, 1 May 1984, pp. 8-9. DS701.P38

China recently held an "All-Army Mobilization Conference to improve links between the militia, the reserve service, and the conscription system. The conference stressed three goals: (1) to combine militia work more efficiently with the reserve service system; (2) to improve coordination among party, government, and military departments at the local level; and (3) to strengthen political and ideological education of the militia.

Chow Ching-wen. "Certain Developments Concerning the Chinese Communist Party of Late." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 1, 1 July 1984, pp. 5-7. DS701.P38

Discusses CPLA developments in spring 1984 including Yang Dezhi's comments at the second session of the NPC on Zhao Ziyang's government work report and Yu Qiuli's speech on army support for further opening up coastal cities. Few reports on Yu Qiuli refer to his position as Director of the General Political Department. This could indicate that Yu may lose that position.

Chow Ching-wen. "China Sets Up 'AAA Reservist Division' in Lanchow." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 4, 16 August 1984, pp. 6-7. DS701.P38

Chinese Communist authorities announced the establishment of an antiaircraft reserve division in Lanzhou on 20 June 1984. The 1955 Military Service Law had stipulations on the establishment of a reserve force, but was never fully implemented. The March 1978 State Council "Decision on the Question of the Military Service System" set forth regulations governing the system of mobilization under which the concept of "combining the reserve force with the militia" was conceived. In 1983 the mobilization system was strengthened and reserve divisions were formed in Wuhan

and Guangzhou. The new Military Service Law legally established the position of the reserves. An increase in the number of reserve divisions will speed up the streamlining of regular CPLA units.

Chow Ching-wen. "To Eulogize Teng Hsiao-ping and Hu Yao-pang Under the Cover of 'Army Day' Celebration." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 5, 1 September 1984, pp. 5-7. DS701.P38

A 1 August 1984 Army Day article in Renmin Ribao discussed new books by and about CPLA leaders Xu Xiangqian, Liu Bocheng, Peng Dehuai, Zhu De, Chen Yi, and Luo Ronghuan. The article referred to the "military thought of Deng Xiaoping" in connection with the book on Liu Bocheng and to Hu Yaobang who served in Xu Xiangqian's unit, thus glorifying both Deng and Hu and their role in the military.

Chow Ching-wen. "The Grand Strategy of the Soviet Union - Attack China (Part III)." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 3, 1 August 1984, pp. 1-5. DS701.P38

Russia plans to attack China, as indicated by troop deployments on the Sino-Soviet border, but is waiting for the opportune moment to swoop upon China. Discusses five routes of attack into China: (1) from Outer Mongolia to Inner Mongolia to Beijing; (2) from the Soviet Far East Military Region into the Northeast; (3) from Inning into Xinjiang; (4) through western Xinjiang into Kashgar; and (5) from Vietnam into Yunnan and Guangxi. Optimistically evaluates Chinese defense against Soviet attack, stating that the Russians will find themselves bogged down in the Chinese quagmire where they will run the risk of total annihilation. There is a 50 percent chance that Russia will attack China in the next few years.

Chow Ching-wen. "The Grand Strategy of the Soviet Union - Attack China (Conclusion)." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 4, 16 August 1984, pp. 1-3. DS701.P38

If Soviet Russia invades China, the United States for its own sake should help China by more than just supplying arms. The conditions for the unification of China and Taiwan are now ripe and unification should take place in order to deter the Soviet Union from invading China.

Chow Ching-wen. "Liaison Officers Group Dispatched to Speed Up Rectification in the Armed Forces." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol xxxxviii, no. 7, 1 April 1984, pp. 8-9. DS701.P38

It is difficult to ascertain to what extent party rectification has been carried out in the CPLA. The dispatch of liaison officer groups to different military regions by the Party Central Military Commission reflects the resistance that confronts the rectification campaign. It is uncertain whether the liaison officers can put rectification on the right track and improve military morale.

Chow Ching-wen. "Major Military Regions Holding Party Congresses." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxviii, no. 1, 1 January 1984, pp. 5-7. DS701.P38

Reports statements by Chinese leaders on rectification at party congresses in Nanjing, Guangzhou, and Fuzhou Military Regions. Points out Deng Xiaoping's use of Mao's writings, "Combat Liberalism" in particular, as a weapon in party rectification.

Chow Ching-wen. "Military Leaders Spoke on 'August 1 Army Day'." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 4, 16 August 1984, pp. 3-6. DS701.P38

Quotes from speeches made by CPLA leaders commemorating the 57th anniversary of the CPLA in August 1984. Zhang Aiping discussed organizational reform and the external threat; Yang Shangkun discussed improved training, weapons modernization, and the building of combined arms units; and CPLA Air Force Deputy Commander Wang Hai discussed Air Force modernization.

Chow Ching-wen. "The PLA Establishes 'Reserve Units'." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 9, 1 November 1984, pp. 6-7. DS701.P38

Quotes several Chinese press reports on the establishment of reserve units. The setting-up of the reserve units reflects the implementation of the new Military Service Law. Several of the reserve units were formed as early as 1983, showing that the CPLA had conceived of the reserve force even before the draft military law was put up for discussion. It also shows that the reserve division has replaced the militia division.

Chow Ching-wen. "Rectification in the Army Has Set an Example for the Rest of the Country to Follow." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxx, no. 5, 16 September 1984, pp. 7-8. DS701.P38

Politburo member and Shenyang Military Region Commander Li Desheng has been forgiven for his Cultural Revolution mistakes, because of his repeated open statements showing unswerving loyalty to his old boss Deng Xiaoping. If Li has been forgiven, there is no reason why Wei Guoqing should not be given similar treatment. A 17 August 1984 Renmin Ribao "Commentator" article praised CPLA experience in party rectification as worthy of emulation and study by all regions and departments. CPLA rectification demonstrated the spirit of restraint and tolerance and proved very popular with those under investigation.

Chow Ching-wen. "Teng Hsiao-ping Calls Upon the PLA to Back Up the Line of the Third Plenum." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 11, 1 December 1984, pp. 5-7. DS701.P38

On 1 November 1984 the Central Military Commission called a symposium to discuss how to effectively and thoroughly implement the guidelines of the Third Plenum of the 12th CCP Central Committee with particular emphasis on "Reform of the Economic Structure" in urban areas. At this meeting Deng Xiaoping called on the CPLA to subordinate itself to the task of national construction and to lend its support vigorously to the development of the national economy.

Clarke, Christopher M. "China's Reform Program." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 83, no. 494, September 1984, pp. 254-256, 272. D410.C82

The continuity of current reform policies and the smooth transition of power after Deng Xiaoping's death rests on a few key factors, including the extension of reforms to the military. Deng has moved forcefully to replace aged commanders with younger, more competent officers, and China has begun to rethink its military doctrine as a result of CPLA leadership changes. Substantial reforms also are underway in education, training, and tactics. However, the senior command of the CPLA is still largely made up of veterans of the Long March and anti-Japanese resistance, and Deng Xiaoping has yet to find an acceptable successor as commander in chief.

Clarke, Christopher M. "The Irregular Army?" China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 1, January-February 1984, p. 6. HF3128.U58

The official Chinese media has recently published stories detailing corruption and connivance of superiors in covering up corruption in the CPLA. The crackdown on CPLA corruption shows that the Chinese Government is not limiting its current rectification campaign to the civilian sector.

"Comrades Go Shopping." The Economist (London), 9 June 1984, pp. 34-35.
HG11.E2

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping both left for lengthy trips abroad to scout out Western trade and technology to spur China's ambitious modernization plans. Zhang set off to view modern defense industries in Canada, France, Japan, and the United States, where he is expected to look at modest equipment purchases.

"Cooperation in Military Training." Asia Research Bulletin (Singapore), vol. 14, no. 6, 30 November 1984, p. 1229A. DS1.A47825

China and the United States agreed to increase military contacts and boost cooperation in military training following a meeting between visiting US General Johnny Johnston, head of US military training, and CPLA General Staff Department Deputy Chief Zhang Zhen in Beijing. General Johnston and his military training delegation were invited by the Ministry of Defense as part of the resumption of military exchanges between China and the United States, following Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's visit to Beijing in September 1983.

"CPR Defense Minister's Visit." The Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio), vol. xxxvi, no. 26, 25 July 1984, p. 17. D839.C87

Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping left for Canada after an official visit to the US. As the local press emphasizes, the current American-Chinese talks are aimed at strengthening military ties between the US and

China. Agreement in principle on joint production of certain weapons was reached, but there was no official word on specific agreements between the two countries. During the visit Washington demonstrated openly that, although the US is working to further develop military ties with China, it still has no intention of relinquishing its "two Chinas" policy.

Cranston, Frank. "Chinese Exhibitors at AUSDES Show." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 19, 19 May 1984, p. 772.

Most major Australian defense companies did not attend Australia's first exhibition of defense and security equipment (AUSDES 84) in mid-May 1984. The Australian absence was counterbalanced by the 29-man Chinese delegation and exhibit, the first at such an exhibition in the West. The Chinese exhibit displayed publications detailing a variety of equipment including the HY-2 shore-to-ship missile, light antiaircraft weapons, 5.65-mm caliber automatic small arms, and a single-man portable 40-mm rocket launcher. After the exhibit the Chinese will split into groups to discuss collaborative projects with Australian manufacturers.

Cranston, Frank. "Chinese to Exhibit in Australia." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 10, 17 March 1984, p. 391.

China will participate in the first Australian international exhibit of defense and security equipment (AUSDES 84) in May 1984. China also will send a delegation of 25 to discuss the possibility of collaborative projects with Australian industry in the defense field, especially in electronics.

Culkin, Dennis. "US, China Agree on Weapons Sales, Coproduction Possible." Defense Week (Washington, DC), vol. 5, no. 49, 18 June 1984, p. 17.

The Pentagon announced following talks between Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping that the US has agreed in principle to sell weapons to China. China is interested in antiarmor, artillery, and air defense systems. Negotiations are underway on possible coproduction schemes, and letters of offer for the sale of weapons are expected to appear in the near future.

Daly, Mark and Gander, Terry. "China Keen to Export More Weapons Systems." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 16, 27 October 1984, p. 726.

The Chinese exhibition at the Defendory '84 exhibition in Athens in October 1984 shows increasing Chinese awareness of the export potential of their weapons systems. A China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO) spokesman said that NORINCO would sell its products, depending on who the customer was, but its main interest was "technical exchanges and cooperation." China Precision Machinery Corporation and China Shipbuilding Trading Company also exhibited.

"Dangers in the South China Sea." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. xi, no. 3, September 1984, p. 5.

In May 1984 Chinese amphibious landing craft carrying 2,000 marines left the Xisha [Paracel] Islands and circumnavigated the Nansha [Spratly] Islands in a show of force meant to impress Vietnam. On 12 July 1984 a division-strength Vietnamese force attacked Malipo county in Yunnan Province. China may be expected to exert some pressure on the Vietnamese border if there is heavy fighting in Kampuchea. There are long-term dangers to the region because of the Soviet alliance with Vietnam and Soviet interest in the region.

"Defence." Sino-British Trade Review (London), no. 243, December 1984, p. 10.

Deng Xiaoping has ordered cuts in the 4.2 million man CPLA. CPLA factories have been turning their resources to civilian production.

"Defence Officials Visit PRC National Defence Academy." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), September 1984, p. 142. UA830.A8

A Japanese Defense Agency delegation led by Isamu Nitta visited the CPLA Military Academy in Beijing and the service academies of the CPLA Air Force and Navy. CPLA academy educators will be invited to Japan later in 1984 for an exchange visit.

"Deng Takes on the Army." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 12, 23 March 1984, pp. 22-24, 29. DS1.A715

The CPLA is the biggest stumbling block to the modernization- and efficiency-oriented policies of the Dengist administration, but Deng Xiaoping is acting to remove that roadblock. A sweeping program of technological modernization is underway and CPLA cadres are better trained. Deng has cut down on special privileges in the CPLA and curbed the independent tendencies of Maoist officers as part of party rectification and a continual barracks cleaning crusade.

"Deng Urges Army to Support Reforms." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 46, 12 November 1984, p. 6. DS701.P42

At a 1 November 1984 Party Central Military Commission forum, Deng Xiaoping urged the CPLA to march in stride with the nation's economic reforms. Deng said that the Air Force, Navy, and National Defense, Science, Technology and Industry Commission should devote some of their resources to the development of the national economy. Deng added that it will be easier to build the national defense once the country's economy has developed.

Deshingkar, Giri. "PLA: Resister of Change." China Report (Delhi), vol. xx, nos. 4 & 5, July-August/September-October 1984, pp. 95-106. DS777.55C. 4484

China's new leaders headed by Deng Xiaoping have been seeking to bring about almost revolutionary changes in CPLA security doctrine,

organization, army building and training, weapons and equipment, and military research and development. Despite the enormous resistance to reform within the military, China's new leaders have achieved some success in implementing policies to transform the CPLA into a modern, regular, and revolutionary armed force capable of fighting a modern war.

Dixon, John. "The Welfare of People's Liberation Army Veterans and Dependents in China, 1949-1979." Armed Forces and Society (Beverly Hills, California), vol. 9, no. 3, spring 1983, pp. 483-494. U21.5.A74

China has attempted to provide welfare support to the families of revolutionary martyrs, disabled veterans, and demobilized servicemen in such a way as to (1) reduce the state's involvement to providing minimal income support, some institutional care, and employment opportunities; (2) maximize the level of community support available; and (3) encourage self-help. The system that has emerged since the early 1950s has been successful in providing a minimal level of welfare protection to those in need at a modest cost to the state.

Dreyer, June Teufel. "China's Military in the 1980's." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 83, no. 494, September 1984, pp. 269-271, 276-278. D410.C82

Despite the resistance to Deng Xiaoping's plan for military modernization, remarkable progress was made in reforming the military in the areas of organization, doctrine, and weaponry. Recent reforms have moved the CPLA from the 1950s into the 1960s, but problems remain, such as corruption and the lack of a noncommissioned officer corps, ranks, and military hardware. Sino-US military cooperation has been slow, because of domestic debate and mutual misgivings. Military modernization will proceed slowly in the near future. The direction of change in the CPLA will be determined not so much by professionalism in the Western sense as by the unique factors that have led to the present relationship among the CPLA, the CCP, and the state.

Ebata, Kensuke. "China's Military Power on Parade." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 14, 13 October 1984, p. 604.

Many new weapons and equipment were displayed in the parade marking National Day on 1 October 1984 in Beijing. New weapons included 6' x 6' wheeled armored personnel carriers equipped with a 14.5-mm machinegun on top of the hull; two types of tanks, both with 105-mm tank guns; and new self-propelled howitzers which looked similar to the Soviet M-1973 152-mm. Missiles displayed included the CSS-1, the CSS-2, the CSS-3, and CSS-X-4. Includes black and white photographs of soldiers in new uniforms, missiles, and self-propelled howitzers.

Fang Daojin, Wang Renyin, and Qiao Tianfu. "Major Reforms in Our Country's Military System." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 445, July 1984, pp. 8-9. In Chinese

The Military Service Law passed by the 2d Session of the 6th NPC is of great significance in strengthening national defense construction and army

building in the new historical period. The new law reflects the requirements of national defense, takes into consideration the economic situation, and properly handles the relationship between the standing army and the reserves. It also stresses that compulsory military service is the duty of citizens and provides for preferential treatment of active duty servicemen and the placement of demobilized servicemen. It also restores military ranks. Includes black and white photographs of Yang Dezhi speaking at the NPC and of CPLA delegates to the NPC.

"Fireworks For The Army." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 37, 14 September 1984, pp. 10, 13. DS1.A715

China's National Day military parade will provide an opportunity to judge how successful Deng Xiaoping has been in his campaign to modernize the CPLA. Will the soldiers marching past the reviewing stand be sporting "snappy new uniforms, replete with ranks?" The delay in reintroducing ranks stems from squabbling over who will be appointed marshals. Resistance to other army reforms will probably continue, as the opposition is too fragmented to block changes such as the new Military Service Law, but strong enough to delay implementation.

"Focus on Armour at BAEE 1984." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 8, August 1984, pp. 1007-1008. U1.I48

Report on the British Army Equipment Exhibition at Aldershot, United Kingdom notes that the Royal Ordnance Factories showed an "upgunned" Chinese Type 59 tank. Chinese plans to develop a new main battle tank seemed to be gathering momentum. Various Chinese technical delegations were much in evidence at the show. Rolls-Royce CV12 and MTU MB883 engines have been undergoing evaluation at the Datong Test Center in Inner Mongolia for the past year.

Furlong, Bob. "China's New Arms Export Policy." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 12, December 1984, p. 1795. U1.I48

China has aroused intense interest by launching a highly visible arms export drive linked to its desire to import military technology. The Ministries of Machine Building have been reorganized, renamed, and are grouped under the corporate management of the newly established China Xinshidai Corporation. Xinshidai's Export Manager Li Xin stated that two aims of China's new arms export policy are to obtain foreign exchange and to glean ideas for improvements to China's conventional arms to meet potential customer requirements. Xinshidai's first responsibility is to the CPLA General Staff, with which it collaborates closely on production and military imports. China is apparently still interested in HOT and MILAN missiles from Europe, despite negotiations on the TOW antitank missile system.

Gillespie, Richard E. "Marketing to the PLA." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, pp. 34-39. HF3128. U58

This (1984) is clearly a good year for US industry to begin exploring the Chinese military market. Discusses the differences between marketing military and civilian products in China. Lists weapons systems of interest to the CPLA. Describes defense industries and the agencies involved in military production and procurement. Assesses the possibilities of high-priority cash sales versus licensing and other forms of technology transfer and assisting defense industries to increase civilian production. This optimistic guide to marketing to the CPLA predicts that US defensive weapons sales are possible as early as 1985.

"Global View: Washington, D.C." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 8, August 1984, p. 53.

Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping visited key US military bases and defense factories following agreement "in principle" by the United States to sell specific weapons to China. The sale would include HAWK antiaircraft missiles, Improved TOW antitank weapons, and artillery technology.

"A Grand Celebration." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 449, November 1984, pp. 2-5. In Chinese.

Reproduces the text of Deng Xiaoping's speech at the 1 October 1984 National Day celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Deng pointed out the need to strengthen national defense and stated that CPLA soldiers and officers "must be alert at all times, constantly improve their military and political qualities, and strive to gain knowledge and ability for modern warfare." Includes color and black and white photographs of the military parade and ceremonies.

"Grand Military Parade Held in Beijing Tiananmen Square." Bingqi Zhishi (Beijing), no. 32, November 1984, p. 2. In Chinese.

Describes the 1 October 1984 National Day military parade in Beijing commemorating the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. The military parade had several notable aspects: (1) representatives of all armed forces units participated; (2) the parade reflected the special characteristics of modern warfare, namely combined arms forces and active defense; and (3) all new weapons were designed and made in China. The military parade not only reflected China's great defense strength and new fruits of defense modernization, but also the actual strength of the economy and the progress of science and technology.

Gregor, A. James. "Western Security and the Military Potential of the PRC." Parameters: Journal of the US Army War College. (Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania), vol. xiv, no. 1, spring 1984, pp. 35-48.

Reviews Chinese military capabilities and emphasizes the lack of armored mobility and firepower in the field. Discusses Chinese inability to

counter Soviet strategic and tactical nuclear strength and conventional ground, naval, and air forces. Concludes that Chinese military capabilities offer little that might serve as a counterweight to overall Soviet military advantages and that there is little that China could directly contribute to the military security of the West.

Also see: Gregor, A. James. "The Military Security of the People's Republic of China and Western Security Interests." Asian Affairs: An American Review (New York), vol. 11, no. 1, spring 1984, pp. 1-25. DS33. 4.U6A85

"Guidelines of the Chinese People's Liberation Army's Political Education." Chung Kung Yen Chiu (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 9, 15 September 1984, pp. 114-142. In Chinese.

This CPLA General Political Department document describes the political education in all levels of the Armed Forces, including the guidelines, the goals, the requirements, methods of implementation, and the time table. It defines the responsibilities of the commanding officers, the political instructors, and the political education system. Two attachments are included: (1) Topics of political education; and (2) An explanation of the "Guidelines of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Political Education."

"Guns and Butter." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 45, 12-18 November 1984, p. 3.

According to a Chinese press account, the Ministry of Ordnance Industry has converted some of its production base to manufacturing equipment for the food industry.

"Guns and Butter in Tien An Men." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 40, 8-14 October 1984, p. 3.

The 1 October 1984 National Day parade provided a strong symbolic boost to the military while stressing economic development. The most significant hardware displayed were strategic missiles, the CSS-4 ICBM and the CSS-N-4 SLBM, as well as MRBMs, tanks, self-propelled artillery, armored personnel carriers, and assault rocket launchers.

"Guns & Reactors." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 26, 29 June 1984, p. 13. DS1.A715

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's two week visit to the United States resulted in an "agreement in principle" on the sale of US weapons and defense technology. President Reagan signed a document declaring China eligible to buy US arms. Tensions over the nuclear cooperation agreement broke out as Zhang reportedly "blew his top" when pressed for assurances that China would safeguard US-supplied technology, equipment, and explosive materials.

"Historic Meeting Between Defence Chiefs." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), August 1984, p. 109. UA830.A8

The July 1984 meeting between Japanese Self-Defense Force Director General Yuko Kurihara and Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping was the first encounter of defense chiefs since 1949. During the meeting Zhang expressed support for the US-Japan Security Treaty.

Hollingworth, Clare. "The Armed Forces of the Asia Pacific Region No. 11: The PLA's Long, Slow Haul to Modernity." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. x, no. 12, June 1984, pp. 17-22.

Deng Xiaoping's efforts to depoliticize and modernize the CPLA have been hampered by the old marshals (Ye Jianying, Nie Rongzhen, and Xu Xiangqian) and the many political commissars appointed during the Cultural Revolution. Deng has nevertheless persuaded the CCP Central Committee to endorse his views on the future strategy, arms procurement, and the size and structure of the military. The CPLA has immense weapons needs, but its strategy, which stresses defense, fits in well with the military's outmoded arms. The military buildup by the Soviet Union has resulted in predictable deployments in the Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, and Urumqi Military Regions.

Hollingworth, Clare. "Deng on Course, But Shoals Remain." Pacific Defense Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. xi, nos. 6/7, December 1984/January 1985, pp. 27, 29-31.

Discusses Sino-Soviet relations, the on-going border conflict with Vietnam, Sino-US relations and the US decision in principle to sell defensive weapons to China. Military modernization has slowed down. Describes developments in the CPLA in 1984. Includes black and white photographs of CPLA soldiers and aircraft, a map of naval facilities, and line drawings of nuclear-powered submarines.

Hollingworth, Clare. "The People's Liberation Army in 1983." Pacific Defence Review (Victoria, Australia), December 1983/January 1984, pp. 21-22.

Surveys the state of the CPLA in 1983. For CPLA soldiers, the most important event of the year was the introduction of new uniforms. Hundreds of commanders are being sent to special training units to acquire the special knowledge needed to train others to operate the modern equipment that the CPLA hopes to be using in the next decade. The defense industry in general suffered from the closure of technical training colleges in the Cultural Revolution, but China's nuclear research program escaped. The CPLA Navy and the communication system are receiving a lot of attention. It is reasonable that people's war theory still be taught while conventional weapons are so outdated.

Hsing Kuo-ch'iang. "Peking's New Threat Against Taiwan." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 11, November 1984, pp. 8-11. D839.I732

Analyzes the reasons behind Deng Xiaoping's threat to blockade the Taiwan Strait. First, the threat reflects Deng's desperate desire for a change

in the status quo because the Taiwan government has rejected all Chinese peace offers. Second, Chinese "sweet promises" to Hong Kong and ominous threat to Taiwan are typical of Chinese "united front" tactics. Third, because China is having a hard time catching up to Taiwan's living standards, Deng's attitude is "If I can't join them, lick them." Concludes that the US reaction to Deng's threat will determine what may happen in the Taiwan Strait.

Hsu Hsi. "The Chinese Communists' New Military Service Law and the Restoration of the Military Ranks System." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 27, no. 2, August 1984, pp. 38-44. In Chinese.

Gives history of Chinese Communists' military service systems since 1926. Summarizes and compares the main provisions of the 1955 and 1984 Military Service Laws. Discusses reasons for the delay in restoring military ranks, focusing on rivalries for the posts of Marshal and General.

"Interview: Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., Part I." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 12, December 1984, pp. 15-17.

In an interview US Pacific Command Commander in Chief Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr. states that increased Chinese naval potential would cause concern in the Soviet Union. Such an increase would take place over decades, since defense is last in China's four modernizations. China will not become expansionist and aggressive in the near future, because China has other problems to solve and because of its interest in opposing Soviet expansionism. The United States would not get involved in a potential Sino-Soviet confrontation in the Nansha [Spratly] Islands.

"Is China Supplying Iran?" Flight International (London), vol. 125, no. 3912, 28 April 1984, p. 1150. TL501.F5

Foreign military sources in Beijing claim that China has supplied \$1.3 billion in F6/FARMERS, T-59 tanks, 130-mm artillery, and small arms over 3 years. The contract is said to include an agreement that China has access to Soviet equipment captured from Iraqi forces. Up to 100 F-6s have been supplied to Iran via North Korea. China has denied the reports.

"Israeli Arms for China?" Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 30, 30 July-5 August 1984, p. 1.

Once again there are rumors of contacts between China and Israel for the sale of Israeli arms and high technology equipment to China.

Also see: "Israeli Arms for China." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 9, September 1984, p. 7. UA10.428

Jacobs, G. "China's Military and Its Economic Support." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), November 1984, pp. 60-62, 64-66, 68, 70-71.
UA830.A8

Examines the economic base upon which China has begun to build military modernization. Discusses the role of foreign technology and the demographic and agricultural restraints on economic modernization. Describes the current state of the machine building, power machinery, shipbuilding, aviation, and electronics industries. Also discusses arms exports and production of civilian goods by defense industries. Includes black and white photographs of CPLA weapons, a map of China's military organization, and tables of weapons production.

Jacobs, G. "PLA Changes to Provide China with Power Base." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 5, 11 August 1984, p. 179.

Significant reform efforts are underway in the CPLA which will ultimately provide China with the military power to become a major regional military force. The recently announced agreement with the US to acquire the TOW antitank and HAWK antiaircraft systems follows the process of "selective purchasing" begun after the termination of the LUDA destroyer contract. China has continued limited production of Soviet equipment and hardware, while it continues to acquire Western military hardware. Other reform efforts include changes in training, retirement of elderly commanders, and changes in command, control, and communications.

Jencks, Harlan W. "'People's War under Modern Conditions': Wishful Thinking, National Suicide, or Effective Deterrent?" The China Quarterly (London), no. 98, June 1984, pp. 305-319. DS701.C472

Discusses the spectrum of different military threats that the Soviet Union poses to China and the responses that "people's war under modern conditions" offers to meet those threats. Although Chinese strategic thinking is still changing, it adheres to Mao's conception of people's war which emphasizes mobilization, protraction, and defense. "People's war under modern conditions" will be a reasonable strategy against a Soviet attack on the Northeast when and if the CPLA can deliver a quick, punishing blow with combined-arms main force formations against Soviet ground and air forces. Except in weaponry, the CPLA is making considerable progress in modernizing training, tactics, logistics, the cadre system, and command and control and in developing a technology/production base. Each incremental improvement in China's military capability increases China's defensive deterrent by making a Soviet attack more costly and dangerous.

Jian Chuan. "Retired Army Surgeon Serves the People." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 30, 23 July 1984, pp. 20-22. DS701.P42

Zhou Chao, party member and former vice president of the Ji'nan Air Force hospital, retired in 1980 and returned to his village to practice medicine. He has treated over 7,000 patients in the past 3 years. Zhou sees patients at all hours of the day and night and has continued to practice even in flood conditions. Zhou Chao is called "a living Bethune among us" by local peasants and has been recognized by the CPLA Air Force.

Johnston, Alastair I. "Changing Party-Army Relations in China, 1979-1984." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. xxiv, no. 10, October 1984, pp. 1012-1039.
DS1.A492

Since 1979 Deng Xiaoping has attempted to create a pattern of CCP-CPLA relations where the Armed Forces are politically dependent but militarily independent. Deng's strategy has focused on (1) top-level personnel changes, placing modernizers Yang Dezhi, Yang Shangkun, Zhang Aiping, and Zhang Tingfa into positions of power; (2) the reduction of the CPLA's domestic political, economic, and ideological roles; and (3) institutional reform within the CPLA (in the areas of personnel, military policymaking, the promotion system, and education) and between the CCP and the CPLA (through ideological campaigns against Deng's opponents, rectifying revitalized party committees, and reducing the number of CCP members in the CPLA). Deng hopes to transform the CPLA's politics into a fundamental ideological and institutional commitment to his national agenda, but wants to prevent the development of Soviet-style civil-military relations in which the military has a strong role in resource allocation and foreign policy.

"Jordan: Arms From China?" Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, DC), vol. xii, no. 4, April 1984, p. 2. UA10.D428

Jordan is considering acquiring arms and assistance in training its popular militia from China.

Lansky, Mira Beth. "'People's War' and the Soviet Threat: The Rise and Fall of a Military Doctrine." Journal of Contemporary History (Beverly Hills, California), vol. 18, no. 3, October 1983, pp. 619-649. D410.J66

Examines the military implications of the strategic debate of the mid-1960s between the professional/modernizers and the Maoist/guerrilla factions, focusing on (1) where the enemy is to be engaged; (2) the role of territory and fortifications; (3) the nature of deployments; (4) the type and composition of forces employed; and (5) the style of warfare to be employed. Also discusses the revision, since Deng Xiaoping's accession to power, of the Maoist "active defence" into a doctrine favoring defense-in-depth, combined-arms operations, and regular forces. These modifications will enhance China's modest ability to withstand a limited Soviet attack.

Lasater, Martin L. "The PRC's Force Modernization: Shadow over Taiwan and U.S. Policy." Strategic Review (Cambridge, Massachusetts), vol. xii, no. 1, winter 1984, pp. 51-65. U162.S76

While modernization of the CPLA will not pose a threat to either superpower, it will have an impact on the regional military balance, particularly in the Taiwan Strait. Modernization of the CPLA without corresponding enhancement of Taiwan's forces will undermine regional stability. Therefore, the United States, which is promoting military modernization through arms sales and technology transfer, should qualitatively index arms sold to Taiwan to ensure that Taipei's defenses remain adequate to deter attack.

Lasater, Martin L. "U.S.-PRC Military Cooperation." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 12, December 1984, pp. 6, 60.

Sino-US strategic relations are pursued along three tracks: (1) strategic dialogue between senior leaders; (2) reciprocal visits between defense personnel; and (3) US cooperation in helping China modernize selected areas of its defense capabilities. US friends and allies in Asia object to the last category of Sino-American military cooperation, because they fear such involvement (1) might encourage China to become more assertive in regional affairs and (2) might lead the United States to reduce its military and political presence in East and Southeast Asia. Recommends that the United States continue to build confidence in its long-term presence in the western Pacific, avoid reducing its support of old friends and allies such as Taiwan, and clearly define what will and will not be sold to China to avoid high expectations on both sides.

Lee Deng-ker. "The Recent Border Conflict Between Mainland China and Vietnam." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 6, June 1984, pp. 9-12. D839.I732

China and Vietnam expect to gain substantial benefits from a limited-scale border conflict, but there is little chance of a large-scale war. China's use of troops against Vietnam aims to give encouragement to the Kampuchean guerrilla forces, win over Thailand and other ASEAN countries, seek military and technological assistance from the US, and indicate to Moscow that Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is an obstacle to Sino-Soviet normalization. Vietnam seeks more assistance from Moscow, disruption of Sino-Soviet normalization, and strengthened domestic control.

Li Chiu-i. "Chinese Communist Kunming Military Region Political Commissar Hsieh Chen-hua." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 7, January 1984, pp. 65-67, 86. In Chinese.

Briefly notes CCP factionalism and the power of CPLA political commissars during and after the Cultural Revolution. Traces the career and recent appearances of Kunming Military Region Political Commissar Xie Zhenhua.

Also see: "Hsieh Chen-hua-Political Commissar of the Kunming Military Region." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 3, March 1984, pp. 89-93. D839.I732

Li Chiu-i. "Chinese Communist Pei-ching Military Region Commander Ch'in Chi-wei." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 11, May 1984, pp. 75-78. In Chinese.

This short biography traces the career and recent appearances of Beijing Military Region Commander Qin Jiwei. Notes the political importance of this military region to powerholders in Beijing and Qin's concurrent position as an alternate Politburo member.

Also see: "Ch'in Chi-wei-Commander of the Peking Military Region." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 7, July 1984, pp. 112-115. D839.I732

Li Huiru. "Military Dependent, Officer's Wife, and Armyman's Woman." Jiushi Niandai [The Nineties] (Hong Kong), no. 174, July 1984, pp. 63-64. In Chinese.

The wives of CPLA officers are called military dependents officially, but are called "officers' wives" and "armymen's women" by the people. The latter two phrases have somewhat derogatory connotations, because they reflect the economic and political privileges that military dependents have.

Liang Zijian. "China's Defense Modernization As Viewed From the National Day Military Parade." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 9, issue 96, 1 November 1984, pp. 7-8. In Chinese.

The new weapons shown at China's 1 October 1984 National Day military parade reveal the new level of China's national defense science and technology. Introduces the new weapons which include an antitank missile, a single-soldier antiaircraft missile, an armored personnel carrier, two main battle tanks, a self-propelled howitzer, an antisubmarine guided missile, and a submarine-launched guided missile. Includes two black and white photographs of the parade.

Manning, Robert. "Asean: Wider Horizons." South (London), September 1984, p. 13. F216.2.S6

Recent diplomatic exchanges between China and the United States have caused concern in some ASEAN capitals. Zhang Aiping's June 1984 visit to the United States, the potential sale of antitank and antiaircraft weapons, and the decision to make China eligible for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) are worrisome to ASEAN. The United States, China, and ASEAN do have converging views on Indochina, however.

"The Military Balance 1983-1984, Part Two." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), January 1984, pp. 132-135, 138-145. UA830.A8

Reproduces the sections on Asia and Australia from the 1983-1984 edition of The Military Balance published by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies. Section on China surveys nuclear weapons, conventional forces, and bilateral agreements. Provides estimates of GNP and defense expenditures. Includes brief table of organization and equipment.

The Military Balance 1984-1985. London: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1984. viii. 159 pp. Tables. UA15.L652

The section on China in this annual report briefly outlines China's defense policy, nuclear weapons program, conventional forces, bilateral agreements, and estimates GNP and defense expenditures. An abbreviated table of organization and equipment includes strategic, ground, naval, air, and paramilitary forces. Notes the effort to update CPLA conventional arms by replacing Soviet-design equipment with indigenous products and some Western technology.

Also see: "The Military Balance 1984/85." Air Force Magazine (Washington, D.C.), vol. 67, no. 12, December 1984, pp. 83-93, 96-98, 103-111, 113, 117-134, 137-160, 162-167 (UG633.A65); "The Military Balance 84/85." Military Technology (Bonn), vol. viii, no. 12, December 1984, entire issue; "The Military Balance 1984-85." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. xi, nos. 6/7, December 1984/January 1985, pp. 91-176.

"Military Industry Shifts to Civilian Products." Xiandaihua (Beijing), September 1984, p. 30. In Chinese.

Briefly describes how the Suzhou Changfeng General Machinery Factory promoted the transfer of military technology to civilian use. The factory established a factory technical assistance group which offered technical consulting services to localities in designing and producing civilian products.

Mu Fu. "The State Within a State, the People's Liberation Army." Jiushi Niandai [The Nineties] (Hong Kong), no. 174, July 1984, pp. 53-59. In Chinese.

The CPLA forms an enormous independent system enjoying special treatment and wide privileges. The CPLA remains an army of the party, commanded and controlled by the CCP Central Military Commission, while the state possesses no military power. Estimates CPLA troop strength and discusses the party's absolute control over the military. Examines party-military organization and army-building under Peng Dehuai, Lin Biao, and Deng Xiaoping. Describes military expenditures and military privileges in detail. If the CPLA does not become a "state" rather than a "party" army, military modernization will become a farce and past military problems will continue. Includes tables on CPLA organization and black and white photographs of CPLA leaders.

"New Defence Exhibition." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 16, 27 October 1984, p. 731.

China will stage a tri-service defense exhibition, Asiadex 86-Beijing, from 4-11 November 1986.

"A New Supply Source?" Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 49, 7 December 1984, p. 17. DS1.A715

Thailand is reportedly considering the purchase of Chinese military equipment, including Type 69-II tanks for use along the Cambodian border. Beijing has denied allegations by Jane's Defense Weekly (London) that China signed \$3-\$4 billion in arms deals with Israel.

"No PRC Arms Sales Yet." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 7, July 1984, p. 861. U1.I48

Three days of talks in early June 1984, between US officials and Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's visiting delegation failed to produce any weapons sales.

"Pentagon Agrees to Chinese Arms Sales." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 25, 30 June 1984, p. 1053.

During talks between Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, the US agreed "in principle" to sell weapons to China. Negotiations have centered on Improved HAWK, Improved TOW, and updated conventional artillery munitions. Contracts are expected to be completed "in weeks," according to an official.

"People's Liberation Army To Change Uniforms." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 6, issue 93, 1 August 1984, p. 60. In Chinese

CPLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi said that the Chinese Armed Forces will soon have a new look with uniforms with distinct Chinese character. Yang said that the new uniforms are important to the modernization of the CPLA.

"Pictures of the Chinese PLA." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defense Monthly]. (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 3, issue 90, 1 May 1984, p. 2, 83. In Chinese and English.

Black and white photographs plus captions of a CSA-1 (RED FLAG 2) surface-to-air missile; a Chinese Navy OSA Class missile boat; and of various aspects of a CSS-1 medium range ballistic missile.

"The PLA." Strategic Studies (Islamabad), vol. viii, no. 1, autumn 1984, pp. 5-7.

Long years of CPLA disrepute and public neglect appear to be ending with the impressive mass parade and military display on 1 October 1984. Discusses CPLA organization and strength. Deng Xiaoping retains chairmanship of the Party and State Central Military Commissions and is moving to reduce the political role and significance of the CPLA. With its budget cut, its prestige reduced, and political doctrine undermined by the stress on professionalism, the CPLA now finds itself a department of state. The CPLA's political role has been cut down to enhance military professionalism.

"PLA Ranks." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 9, 10 March 1984, p. 351.

The CPLA will re-introduce ranks in August 1984.

"Pledge On Material Aid for PLO." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), July 1984, p. 110. UA830.A8

Deng Xiaoping assured Yasser Arafat of Chinese support for the PLO and the Palestinian cause. Premier Zhao Ziyang promised the PLO continued political, material, and moral assistance. Material support is believed to include weapons and equipment.

"PRC Arms Show." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 46, 19-25 November 1984, p. 4.

China will sponsor a military technology exhibition in early 1986. The show will be hosted by China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO) and organized by China Promotion Ltd. of Hong Kong.

"PRC Military Progress." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 27, 9-15 July 1984, p. 2.

China is eager to catch up with other military organizations around the world. A recent issue of Jiefangjun Bao supported the use of foreign military data to upgrade military training. The Central Military Commission cited the Electronic Computer Research Institute of the University of Defense Science and Technology for its successful efforts to develop China's first supercomputer.

"PRC Woos Arms Buyers At Exhibition." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 6, June 1984, p. 688. U1.I48

China launched a drive to become an international arms supplier to the Third World at the AUSDES '84 defense exhibition in Canberra in May 1984. A team of 29 Chinese technicians, engineers, and interpreters also visited Australian companies in search of cooperation. China's prominent participation in this privately organized exhibition surprised the Australian Government, which is very sensitive about being involved in arms dealing, especially with Third World countries.

Preston, Anthony. "The Changing Balance in the Pacific." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 12, 29 September 1984, pp. 547-551.

Discusses US efforts to strengthen the Pacific Command in view of US trade interests in the Pacific area and expanding Soviet influence. Notes that Chinese forces play an important stabilizing role in "dividing" Soviet and pro-Soviet forces which would otherwise be directed against the United States and allied forces in the region. China's military lags behind the Soviet Union in firepower and efficiency and the United States cannot base its military posture on the expectation that China would be a co-belligerent. Gives the Chinese order of battle in brief.

"Prosperous Man Sends Son to Army." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 51, 17 December 1984, p. 31. DS701.P42

Reproduces a Renmin Ribao article on the patriotism of wealthy peasant Kong Qingyou, who sent his son to join the CPLA despite the potential loss of income. Kong's act won him a silk banner from a Ji'nan Military Region unit.

"A Push For Modern Arms?" Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 12, 23 March 1984, pp. 30-32. DS1.A715

Recent developments suggest that the much heralded, long delayed plans for modernization of the CPLA may finally be getting off the ground. A multi-

million dollar Sino-American arms deal is said to be in the pipeline. Chinese commanders are most interested in wire-guided missiles, close-range antiaircraft missiles, and radar to fill the most serious gaps in their defenses against the Soviet Union. Since China opened its doors to the outside world, Western arms salesmen have flocked to Beijing. Until the latest developments, however, China had seemed interested primarily in blueprints of weapons, or prototypes it could copy.

"Puzzling Silence." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 126, no. 50, 13 December 1984, p. 11. HC411.F18

US intelligence sources are puzzled by the silence from Vietnam and Laos over the Chinese capture of a Laotian hilltop in November 1984.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "China's Army Forms New Missile Unit." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 26, 28 June 1984, p. 10. HC411.F18

The CPLA's newly formed strategic missile wing is part of the overall effort to upgrade the CPLA's "combined attacking ability." The announcement is unlikely to please the Vietnamese, as the news coincided with new Chinese claims of Vietnamese border raids and the visit of Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping to Washington.

Richardson, Michael. "Watch on the Spratlys." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. xi, no. 3, September 1984, pp. 8-9.

The fighting this year (1984) in the Sino-Vietnamese border zone has a life of its own and its momentum comes from the growing tension between Vietnam, allied with the Soviet Union, and China. Discusses Chinese and Vietnamese reports of cross-border artillery fire and territorial incursions. The jockeying has expanded to include the Nansha [Spratly] Islands, near which China had conducted naval exercises in May 1984.

"Romanian Army Officers Visit China." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 23, 16 June 1984, p. 949.

Xu Xin, Deputy Chief, CPLA General Staff Department, gave a luncheon in honor of a group of visiting Romanian Army officers.

"The Rumor Mill." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 9, 5-11 March 1984, p. 6.

The Daily Mail (London) reported that China has stopped aiding Iraq and has signed a \$1.45-billion deal with Iran to include tanks, fighter aircraft, and 107-mm rocket launcher ammunition. China has denied aiding either side.

Also see: "Chinese Arms Major Factor in Iran's War Effort." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 15, 21 April 1984, p. 606, which reports that the US State Department confirmed that China has become a major supplier of arms to Iran, providing ammunition, artillery, tanks, and possibly aircraft.

"The Rumor Mill." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 43, 29 October-4 November 1984, p. 6.

Israel had no comment on the Sunday Times (London) report of a Chinese-Israeli arms deal.

Saad, Shuhud. "China Shows Off its Missiles." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), December 1984, p. 159. UA830.A8

For the first time in over 2 decades China showed off its CSS-2 IRBM and CSS-3 and CSS-X-4 ICBM strategic missiles in the 1 October 1984 parade commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Large numbers of CSA-1 SAMs and HY-2 coastal defense cruise missiles were also displayed. Troops wore new uniforms but no insignias. The presence of huge military contingents was designed to boost the morale of the people and to demonstrate to them that the Armed Forces are very much part of China's Four Modernizations program.

"Secret Military Deals Between Israel and China." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 20, 24 November 1984, p. 915.

The clandestine relationship between China and Israel entered a new phase with reports of \$3 billion in arms deals. The two countries do not have diplomatic relations, but secret military negotiations began 5 years ago, even though both governments deny these links. Israeli companies involved include Israel Aircraft Industries, Israel Military Industries, and Tadiran Electronics Ltd. Several Israeli advisers are attached to PLA Ground Forces and Air Force units to help with the absorption of Israeli-supplied equipment.

Sheikh, Ali T. "Civil-Military Relations in China: A Search For Equilibrium." Strategic Studies (Islamabad), vol. viii, no. 1, autumn 1984, pp. 69-80.

Discusses the international, socio-economic, political, and military developments that have affected civil-military relations in China in the past 5 years. Examines declining military representation in the CCPCC and the effect of the party rectification campaign on the PLA. The military understands that order, stability, and productivity are what provide legitimacy in China today, and thus PLA resentment of certain government initiatives has been selective and cautious. Insofar as the four modernizations program provides the PLA with supportive but critically important infrastructure, it will continue to get broader support from the military.

Shi Renyu. "Chinese Army's Weapons and Equipment." Beijing Review, vol. 27, no. 31, 30 July 1984, pp. 20-21. DS701.P42

Briefly traces the development of China's defense industries. In the past 5 years the ground forces have improved tanks and other armored vehicles and produced various antitank weapons. The PLA is working hard to apply new technologies for automatic control, lasers, night vision devices, measuring and testing, special materials, and casting to weapons and

military equipment. The CPLA's combat capability has been strengthened in firepower, attack power, mobility, protection power, and quick reaction time. Compared with some developed countries, China's weaponry is still backward in many aspects.

Shi Renyu. "New Conscription Law Strengthens Defense." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 24, 11 June 1984, pp. 18-20. DS701.P42

The PRC conscription law was recently examined and adopted at the 2d Session of the 6th National People's Congress. The new conscription law defines China's military system, including the requirements and types of citizen's military service and the rights and duties of those who serve. It also restores military ranks within the CPLA. The new law combines compulsory service with voluntary service and the militia with the reserve service, taking compulsory military service as its mainstay.

"Singapore Firm Concludes China Arms Deal." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), July 1984, p. 7. UA830.A8

Chartwell, a Singapore trading company, secured a contract to sell American-made high technology weapons and rocket systems to China. Chartwell concluded negotiations with Chinese defense officials during an industrial and trade exhibition in Tianjin. The arms deal is significant, but it is only a small part of a series of important contracts that Chartwell has secured on behalf of its clients. Chartwell is the sole agent in China for 45 US and European companies.

Also see: "China Purchases Foreign Advanced Weapons and Rocket Systems." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 5, issue 92, 1 July 1984, p. 69 (In Chinese), which notes that Chartwell refused to provide such details as the name of the supplier on the arms deal.

"Sino-US Defence Ties." Strategic Studies (Islamabad), vol. vii, no. 4, summer 1984, pp. 3-6.

Traces the development of Sino-US defense relations and dual-use technology sales to China since 1979. Briefly discusses five limitations on the free flow of arms and technology from the United States to China: (1) high technology transfers are restricted by COCOM regulations; (2) US supporters of Taiwan oppose such transfers; (3) China needs funds to modernize its defenses; (4) some in US defense circles oppose coproduction agreements and technology transfer agreements; and (5) the agreement on peaceful nuclear cooperation neither obliges the United States to sell nor obliges China to buy nuclear reactors.

"Sometimes There, Sometimes Not." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 43, 29 October-4 November 1984, p. 1.

CPLA soldiers in the National Day parade did not wear rank insignia. Soldiers in the provinces are reported to be wearing insignia.

"Special Report: People's Republic of China." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 12, December 1984, pp. 28-41.

Surveys China's geography and climate, history, demographics, government, economy, transportation and communications, and military. Also discusses methods of doing business in China and external and internal threats to China. Discusses the Soviet long-term threat and the Vietnamese short-term threat to China. Examines the current military modernization program, which aims to improve conventional forces through improved military skills and training, reduced armed forces size, and reinforced tactical capabilities and inventories. Includes a brief table of organization and equipment, a table of government organization, and a black and white photograph of CPLA soldiers.

"Strength of Convictions." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 449, November 1984, pp. 14-17. In Chinese.

Quotes Air Force and Strategic Missile Force officers participating in the 1 October 1984 National Day military parade on their feelings about the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Includes color and black and white photographs of the officers, the missiles in the parade, and the Air Force fly-by.

Tasker, Rodney. "Comrades Up In Arms." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 23, 7 June 1984, p. 16. HC411.F18

Thai Supreme Commander Arthit Kamlang-ek's visit to China provoked Vietnam to condemn Sino-Thai collusion. Arthit's week-long mid-May visit included talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang, Central Military Commission Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun, and Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi, who visited Thailand in February 1983. Arthit also toured artillery positions in Yunnan province 4 kilometers from the Vietnamese border.

"The Tiger Grows New Teeth: The Chinese Army and Its Reforms." China News Analysis (Hong Kong), no. 1274, 19 November 1984, pp. 1-8. DS777.55.C4469

Since the 12th CCP Congress of September 1982, the CPLA has made progress in the areas of rectification and reorganization. Party reforms have moved ahead faster in the military than in the civilian parts of the CCP. On 1 August 1984, CCP General Secretary Hu Yaobang praised the CPLA for its successful first stage of party rectification. CPLA administrative organs have been streamlined, the age of commanders lowered, military academies revitalized, and some military hardware improved. Deng Xiaoping has revived the idea of the CPLA "as a great school," which commits the military to the modernization of the nation.

"A Tour of the Australian International Defense and Security Exhibition." Bingqi Zhishi (Beijing), vol. 32, November 1984, pp. 8-10. In Chinese.

Describes the AUSDES '84 defense exhibition in Canberra from 8 to 10 May 1984, which was the first international exhibition that China participated in since 1949. Discusses the Chinese exhibit organized by six companies under the name of the China Xinshidai Corporation. The Chinese exhibit

attracted the attention of foreign friends, many of whom were amazed and happy at the great achievements of China's defense industry.

"TOW, Hawk, Missiles for China." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), September 1984, p. 144. UA830.A8

Following talks in Washington between US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping in June 1984, China and the United States agreed "in principle" that the United States would provide China with TOW antitank missiles and HAWK SAMs. During recent discussions with European officials regarding conventional defense equipment, China has stressed its desire to purchase technology.

"On the Transfer of the Railroad Engineering Corps to Civilian Control." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 7, January 1984, pp. 5-6. In Chinese.

The CPLA Railroad Engineering Corps, which was established in July 1948 in the Northeast military region, now has eleven divisions, a total of 300,000 soldiers. The original task of the Railroad Engineering Corps was to repair the destroyed railroads. Its duties later were expanded to railroad and bridge construction and engineering. During the current reorganization, the Railroad Engineering Corps is being transferred to regional civilian engineering units.

"Troops from Kampuchea at China Border." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), September 1984, p. 144. UA830.A8

China accused Vietnam of redeploying thousands of its troops from Kampuchea to the Sino-Vietnamese border, the scene of increased military encounters since April 1984. China is estimated to have 400,000 troops on the border against 600,000 Vietnamese troops.

"US Rift Over Secret Chinese-Israeli Deals." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 23, 15 December 1984, p. 1051.

The secret military deals worth \$3 billion between China and Israel are causing rifts between the US State and Defense Departments. The State Department reportedly argues that the deals will help the deteriorating Israeli economy. The Defense Department worries that highly sophisticated systems might reach Soviet hands.

"US to Arm China." Flight International (London), vol. 125, no. 3919, 23 June 1984, p. 1598. TL501.F5

Talks between Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger have reportedly led to an initial agreement to sell US air defense and antiarmor missile systems to China.

Waller, Thomas G., Jr. "The Inferno of People's War." Air University Review (Maxwell Field, Alabama), vol. xxxv, no. 3, March-April 1984, pp. 56-70.
TL501.A5574

Examines the concept of people's war from a historical perspective, showing a remarkable consistency in Chinese strategic thinking. People's war as a strategy of national defense provides China with a strong deterrent against a conventional attack. China's nuclear deterrent has enabled her to assume that any major conflict would be conventional, thus allowing the concept of people's war under modern conditions to become a fully developed strategy of deterrence. This strategy does not apply to limited conflicts, such as the Korean War, for which China must find supplementary strategies.

Wang Hsien. "The Chinese Communists' Second 'Military Service Law'" Chung Kung Yen Chiu (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 7, 15 July 1984, pp. 76-82. In Chinese

Compares texts of the 1955 Military Service Law and the 1984 Military Service Law. Concludes that the lengthy process of discussion (1977-84) preceding promulgation of the second Military Service Law shows there were many problems. Argues that the Deng faction could not get as complete reforms as it wanted and had to keep Mao Zedong's doctrine of people's war.

Wang Hsien. "On Communist China's 'Dual Military Personnel' Training." Chung Kung Yen Chiu (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 6, 15 June 1984, pp. 97-105. In Chinese.

The CPLA is training "dual-use military personnel" in accordance with the Four Modernizations policy. Describes the history of dual-purpose training, training schools and training classes. The courses include elementary school, middle school and college level subjects as well as specialized and technical courses. Concludes that the effectiveness of this policy has been reduced because of leftist thinking and deviations in implementation at all levels.

Wang, Robert S. "China's Evolving Strategic Doctrine." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. xxiv, no. 10, October 1984, pp. 1040-1055. DS1.A492

China has launched a major military modernization program since the mid-1970s which has been stronger in the areas of conventional defense and strategic nuclear capability than in the area of tactical nuclear weapons. The emphasis of the program does not seem to be on any particular sector but on raising the overall technological level of the armed forces. China has also been evolving a new strategic doctrine that places a greater emphasis on the active defense of its border areas as opposed to the "luring in deep" strategy of people's war. China's current strategic doctrine seeks to deter, if not to actually stop, any Soviet attack on China by significantly increasing the potential cost of such an attack to a clearly unacceptable level. In the case of a limited Soviet strike, China would not resort to the use of, or the threat to use, strategic nuclear weapons. Primarily economic and technological constraints will continue

to affect on-going military modernization, and thus it may be another decade before China's new strategic doctrine can be fully enunciated and implemented.

Warner, Denis. "Big Chinese Delegation for AUSDES Exhibition." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. x, no. 11, May 1984, pp. 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66.

First six paragraphs discuss the large Chinese delegation to participate in the AUSDES '84 exhibition in Canberra in May 1984. Notes that the Chinese are particularly interested in discussing licensing and technology exchange proposals with Australian manufacturers. Early reports from Beijing indicated that the Chinese hope to exhibit radar, radio sets, shore-to-ship missiles, army ordinance, and military vehicles with related pictures and videos.

Xie Xuan. "PLA Assisting Socialist Construction." Beijing Review, vol. 27, no. 32, 6 August 1984, pp. 22-24. DS701.P42

The CPLA has played a great role in New China's socialist construction since 1949. It has enthusiastically worked on the state's key construction projects, built water conservation works, produced civilian goods, assisted in disaster relief, and helped minorities develop industrial and agricultural production and improve their communications, transportation, science, culture, and education. The CPLA has increased production and practiced economy, saving the state money by feeding itself. The training of dual-use personnel has further assisted the socialist modernization drive.

Young, P. Lewis. "1982-1983 and China: A Review of Recent Political Events in China." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), January 1984, pp. 58-60. UA830.A8

Discusses Deng Xiaoping's efforts to establish his authority over power centers in the party, government, and military, Deng's growing control over the military, and moves to improve Sino-Soviet relations in 1982 and 1983. Deng has reduced CPLA power by personnel changes which break up centers of loyalty within the CPLA and by placing the military under the State Central Military Commission. China's military budget is limited, but China may be able to fund some military modernization from its arms exports.

Young, P. Lewis. AUSDES '84: Chinese Arms Salesmen Come Out of the Cold." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), July 1984, pp. 59-60, 62, 65-66. UA830.A8

The Australian Defence Exhibition (AUSDES'84) was a varied affair with the greatest interest provided by smaller firms and the substantial Chinese contingent. China sent six companies to the exhibition: China Xinshidai, China Electronic Import and Export, China North Industries, China State Shipbuilding, China Precision Import and Export, and China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export. The Chinese stressed that the military equipment offered had been upgraded from the original Soviet

designs and made more applicable to the Asian area. The only new piece of equipment was protective equipment against chemical warfare.

"Zhang Aiping's Visit to the U.S." The Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio), vol. xxxvi, no. 24, 11 July 1984, p. 17. D839.C87

Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping was received by President Ronald Reagan and held talks with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Washington. The US side reaffirmed its readiness to aid in strengthening China's military potential. The visit to the US is a continuation of the establishment of military cooperation between the US and China, which is meant to help orient Beijing in a political direction that is advantageous to the United States.

"Zhao Sees Head of Thai Military." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 22, 28 May 1984, p. 9. DS701.P42

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander General Arthit Kamlang-ek on 16 May 1984. Zhao said that the Chinese people "deeply admire" the Thai Army and the Thai people's spirit of "defying brute force." Arthit arrived in Beijing for a week's visit at the invitation of CPLA Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi.

2. HISTORICAL/BIOGRAPHICAL



Su Yu and Mao Zedong, 1972



Su Yu Reviews Military Parade, 1955

a. Monographs

Ding Shiyou. Mao Zedong Junshi Bianzhengfa Sixiang Yanjiu [Research on Mao Zedong's Military Dialectical Thinking]. Nanchang: Jiangxi People's Publishing Company, 1983. 160 pp. Table. In Chinese.

Discusses the formation, development, and historical significance of Mao Zedong's military dialectical thinking. Major chapters discuss the materialist dialectical view of war, the role and use of the masses in war, the dialectical relations of contradictions in war, and the cognitive laws of war. Includes tables on Red Army and CPLA strengths from 1930 to 1950.

Fu Qiutao, ed. Zhongguo Minbing (Xinminzhuhuyi Geming Shiqi de Minbing) [China's Militia: The Militia of the New Democratic Revolutionary Period]. Beijing: People's Publishing Company, 1983. 351 pp. Illustrated. In Chinese. UA838.M5C55 1983 Orien China

Traces the development of the militia in China from 1921 to 1949. Describes the role of the party, the Red Army, and armed peasant and worker groups in the development of the militia in the First Revolutionary War (1921-1927) and the Second Revolutionary War (1927-1937). Discusses the growth and the importance of the militia in the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-1945) and the War of Liberation (1945-1949). Stresses the significance of the militia in Mao Zedong's doctrine of people's war as shown in the defeat of Japan and the Guomindang.

Garrett, Banning N. "The 'China Card' and Its Origins: U.S. Bureaucratic Politics and the Strategic Triangle." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brandeis University, 1984. 321 pp. DAI8407863

Explores the origins of the concept of US-Chinese military ties and how the idea became part of the factional bureaucratic struggle over US strategy toward the USSR. Also discusses various options proposed to the presidents for developing military ties with China, and which options were chosen. Examines US-USSR-China relations and presidential decisionmaking on US policy toward China from 1970 through 1980. Research for this dissertation included an exhaustive examination of the public record and extensive interviews with US Government officials and other American, and Soviet, Chinese, and Japanese scholars and diplomats.

Ginneken, Jaap van. The Third Indochina War. Amsterdam: Jaap van Ginneken, 1983. 322 pp. DS550.G5613 1983

Provides a journalistic history of the conflicts between China, Vietnam, and Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, which it terms the "third Indochina war." Chapter 12, "The Chinese 'Punitive Expedition' Against Vietnam," discusses Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, the beginning of the Chinese offensive, Soviet and US reactions, the Battle of Lang Son, and conflicting Vietnamese and Chinese claims to victory.

Jia Dechang. "Jiefang Zhanzheng Shiqi Renmin Jiefangjun Baokanlu [A Record of Publications of the People's Liberation Army in the Period of the War of Liberation]." In Xinwen Yanjiu Ziliao [News Research Materials]. Edited by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Journalism Institute "News Research Materials" Editorial Department. Part 20. Beijing: Chinese Social Sciences Publishing Company, 1983. 252 pp. Tables. In Chinese.

Listing of newspapers and magazines published by CPLA units during the Chinese Civil War (1945-49). Introduction states that these publications are a valuable resource for researching China's revolutionary history and modern publishing history. Table includes publication, publishing unit, dates of publication, and remarks.

Liao Gailong. Quanguo Jiefang Zhanzheng Jianshi [A Brief History of the War of Liberation in the Whole Country]. Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing Company, 1984. 264 pp. In Chinese.

Revised edition of this 1950 history appends a monthly chronology of the Chinese Civil War to the original, revised text. Gives the history of the Chinese Civil War (1945-49) culminating in the victory of the Communist forces and the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Lin Boye. Mao Zedong Junshi Zhuzuo Zhong de Zhexue Sixiang [The Philosophical Thinking in Mao Zedong's Military Works]. Tianjin: Tianjin People's Publishing Company, 1982. 249 pp. In Chinese. DS778.M3L567 1983 Orien China

Reviews the development of the philosophy underlying Mao Zedong's military works and its significance for CPLA cadres and soldiers. Major chapters discuss materialist thinking, dialectical thinking, historical materialist thinking, and cognitive thinking in Mao's military writings.

Liu Bocheng Zhihui Yishu [Liu Bocheng's Art of Command]. Beijing: People's Liberation Army Press, 1984. 390 pp. In Chinese.

This collection of essays by commanders who had served under Liu Bocheng and researchers of military theory deals with Liu Bocheng's art of command and strategy. Includes essays by Xiao Ke, Li Desheng, Qin Jiwei, and others on such topics as Liu Bocheng's command style, Liu as a Marxist military thinker, and mobility as a special characteristic of Liu's art of command.

Lu Yuan. "Balujun Junzheng Zazhi Guanyu Dijun Gongzuo de Xuanchuan [Propaganda Work About the Enemy Army in the Eighth Route Army Military Political Magazine]." In Xinwen Yanjiu Ziliao [News Research Materials]. Edited by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Journalism Institute "News Research Materials" Editorial Department. Part 20. Beijing: Chinese Social Sciences Publishing Company, 1983. 252 pp. Tables. In Chinese.

Describes the contents, special characteristics, and accomplishments and influence of anti-Japanese propaganda work appearing in Eighth Route Army Military Political Magazine, published from January 1939 to March 1942 by the Political Department of the Eighth Route Army.

Ma Ming. "Xuexi Mao Zedong Junshi Bianzhengfa Sixiang de Tihui. [Understanding Military Dialectical Thinking Through Studying Mao Zedong]." In Mao Zedong Zhexue Sixiang Yanjiu Lunwenji [A Collection of Essays of Research on Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking]. Edited by the Fujian Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Philosophy. Fuzhou: Fujian People's Publishing Company, 1983. 266 pp. In Chinese.

Discusses military dialectics, China's revolutionary war, and Mao Zedong's exposition of dialectic laws in his strategic and tactical military thinking. Concludes that Mao Zedong's military thinking is a most bountiful storehouse of dialectical thinking and is a glorious model of dialectical thinking in the practice of military affairs.

Ray, Hemen. China's Vietnam War. New Delhi: Radiant, 1983. x. 134 pp. Index. DS559.916.R39 1983

Traces Sino-Vietnamese relations from the early post-World War II period through the 1954 Geneva Conference, Chinese support for the Vietminh and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam against the United States, to worsening Sino-Vietnamese relations and the outbreak of war in 1979. This chronological account concludes that China was responsible for initiating the war and that the war has not settled any problems.

Segal, Gerald. "The Military as a Group in Chinese Politics." In Groups and Politics in the People's Republic of China. Edited by David D.G. Goodman. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, Inc., 1984. vi. 217 pp. JQ1514.P7G76 1984

The CPLA is a group in Chinese politics but has few, if any, identifiably shared interests and activities. The CPLA does not operate as an interest group on professional issues, military appropriations, or foreign policy. In domestic politics, the military acts as a group only to support domestic political order and moderation, but cannot be seen as an important actor defying party control or as a single unified force placing its weight behind certain policies. Thus the group politics approach confuses more than it clarifies in analyzing the CPLA.

Tien, Hung-mao. The Communist Party of China: Party Powers and Group Politics From The Third Plenum to the Twelfth Party Congress. Occasional Papers/Reprints in Contemporary Asian Studies, Number 2-1984 (61). Baltimore: University of Maryland School of Law, 1984. 56 pp. Tables.

Discusses the conflicts between political groups in ideology, politics, and power bases that were characteristic of China's elite politics from the 11th Central Committee Third Plenum (December 1978) to the 12th Party Congress (September 1982). Notes the decline in military influence in party affairs and suggests that only those CPLA officers who subscribe to the party leadership and the current national policy are likely to survive in office. Military officers are not a homogeneous group, but the Deng-Hu military modernization program has brought about opposition even from some who had previously supported Deng.

Xinhua News Agency Domestic Reference Group. Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Dashiji (1949-1980) [A Chronology of the People's Republic of China (1949-1980)]. Beijing: Xinhua Publishing Company, 1982. 567 pp. In Chinese.

This chronology of the People's Republic of China from 1949 to 1980 is divided into political, financial and economic, military, cultural and educational, and foreign relations sections. Military section chronicles major events in the development of the CPLA in such areas as organization, weapons, meetings, and wars and lesser conflicts.

Xu Shiyou. Wo Zai Hongjun Shinian [My Ten Years in the Red Army]. Beijing: Warriors Press, 1983. 346 pp. In Chinese. DS778.H8164A39 1983 Orien China

CPLA General Xu Shiyou recalls his early career with the Red Army from 1927 to 1937. Xu describes how he joined the party and the Red Army and his battle experiences in the Dabie Mountains in 1932 and on the Long March from 1934 to 1935.

Yancheng City "After the New Fourth Army Re-established Army Headquarters" Editorial Group. Xinsijun Chongjian Junbu Yihou [After the New Fourth Army Re-established Army Headquarters]. Yancheng: Jiangsu People's Publishing Company, 1983. 610 pp. Illustrated. Maps. In Chinese. UA837.H7557 1983 Orien China

This volume of historical materials contains party and Red Army documents and personal reminiscences by party and Red Army veterans concerning the re-establishment of the New Fourth Army after the surprise attack by the Guomindang at Wannan. Includes reports by Chen Yi, Liu Shaoqi, Li Xiannian, Su Yu, Huang Kecheng, Zhang Aiping, and Hong Xuezhi. Includes black and white photographs of New Fourth Army leaders and maps of the region in which the New Fourth Army operated.

Yuriev, M.F. The Armed Forces of the Chinese Communist Party in the Liberation Struggle of the Chinese People (1920s-1940s). Moscow: Nauka Publishers, 1983. Maps. Tables. Index.

Discusses the establishment and consolidation of the Communist-led revolutionary army that was the prime component of the Chinese people's liberation movement. Chapters deal with the establishment of military units headed by Communists within the National Revolutionary Army, the establishment and operations of the Red Army in the Civil War (1927-1937) and against Japanese aggression (1937-1945), and the role of the CPLA in the final period of the Chinese revolution. Describes military setbacks and negative phenomena caused by deviations from Lenin's concept of a united front and of combining various forms of revolutionary struggle.

Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi, Luo Ronghuan Junshi Huodong Dashiji [A Chronology of the Military Activities of Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi, Luo Ronghuan]. Beijing: Warriors Press, 1983. 195 pp. In Chinese. DS778.A1C4776 1983 Orien China

Separate chapters chronicle the major military activities in the lives of deceased PLA marshals Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi, and Luo Ronghuan by year and month. Includes black and white photographs of each marshal.

b. Serials

Biryukov, V. "China in US Strategic Schemes." Far Eastern Affairs (Moscow), no. 4, 1984, pp. 68-77. HC411.F17

The United States has tried to use China in the implementation of US global military and foreign policy while still considering China to be an ideological and possibly military opponent. Traces the evolution of US-China military contacts from the early 1970s. "Strategic" relations emerged in the late 1970s, went through a certain crisis in 1981-82, and continue to evolve. The existing links between the military mechanisms of the two countries, a certain degree of military-political cooperation based on "parallelism" of interests, as well as military-technological contacts are the components of US-China military relations.

Chow Ching-wen. "To Eulogize Teng Hsiao-ping and Hu Yao-pang Under the Cover of 'Army Day' Celebration." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 5, 1 September 1984, pp. 5-7. DS701.P38

A 1 August 1984 Army Day article in Renmin Ribao discussed new books by and about CPLA leaders Xu Xiangqian, Liu Bocheng, Peng Dehuai, Zhu De, Chen Yi, and Luo Ronghuan. The article referred to the "military thought of Deng Xiaoping" in connection with the book on Liu Bocheng and to Hu Yaobang who served in Xu Xiangqian's unit, thus glorifying both Deng and Hu and their role in the military.

Dixon, John. "The Welfare of People's Liberation Army Veterans and Dependents in China, 1949-1979." Armed Forces and Society (Beverly Hills, California), vol. 9, no. 3, spring 1983, pp. 483-494. U21.5.A74

China has attempted to provide welfare support to the families of revolutionary martyrs, disabled veterans, and demobilized servicemen in such a way as to (1) reduce the state's involvement to providing minimal income support, some institutional care, and employment opportunities; (2) maximize the level of community support available; and (3) encourage self-help. The system that has emerged since the early 1950s has been successful in providing a minimal level of welfare protection to those in need at a modest cost to the state.

Farrar-Hockley, Anthony. "A Reminiscence of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean War." The China Quarterly (London), no. 98, June 1984, pp. 287-304. DS701.C472

Describes the operations of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean War from the preparations and troop deployments to the Northeast in June 1950 through the cease-fire on 27 July 1953. The article indicates that the Chinese People's Volunteers succeeded in forcing the United States out of North Korea and in protecting Northeast China from invasion, but failed to "drive the imperialists and their puppets into the sea" as expected by the party and government in Beijing. The Korean War changed the outlook of the CPLA, which had previously believed the CPLA, armed with the philosophy of the party, could beat anyone, however superior their technology.

"The General Political Department's 'Request for Instructions Concerning the Proposal to Revoke the Summary of the February 1966 Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces.'" Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 9, September 1984, pp. 87-92. D839.I732

Translates the General Political Department's "Request for Instructions Concerning the Proposal to Revoke the Summary of the February 1966 Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces" of 26 March 1979 and the CCP Central Committee Notice of 3 May 1979 approving the "Request." The "Request" glosses over Mao Zedong's role in writing the Summary and places the blame on Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and Chen Boda. The "Request" also states that "as a result of the Sumary, there were no longer a hundred flowers in literature and art."

Lansky, Mira Beth. "'People's War and the Soviet Threat: The Rise and Fall of a Military Doctrine.'" Journal of Contemporary History (Beverly Hills, California), vol. 18, no. 3, October 1983, pp. 619-649. D410.J66

Examines the military implications of the strategic debate of the mid-1960s between the professional/modernizer and the Maoist/guerrilla factions, focusing on (1) where the enemy is to be engaged; (2) the role of territory and fortifications; (3) the nature of deployments; (4) the type and composition of forces employed; and (5) the style of warfare to be employed. Also discusses the revision, since Deng Xiaoping's accession to power, of the Maoist "active defense" into a doctrine favoring defense-in-depth, combined-arms operations, and regular forces. These modifications will enhance China's modest ability to withstand a limited Soviet attack.

Li Chiu-i. "Chinese Communist Kunming Military Region Political Commissar Hsieh Chen-hua." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 7, January 1984, pp. 65-67, 86. In Chinese.

Briefly notes CCP factionalism and the power of CPLA political commissars during and after the Cultural Revolution. Traces the career and recent appearances of Kunming Military Region Political Commissar Xie Zhenhua.

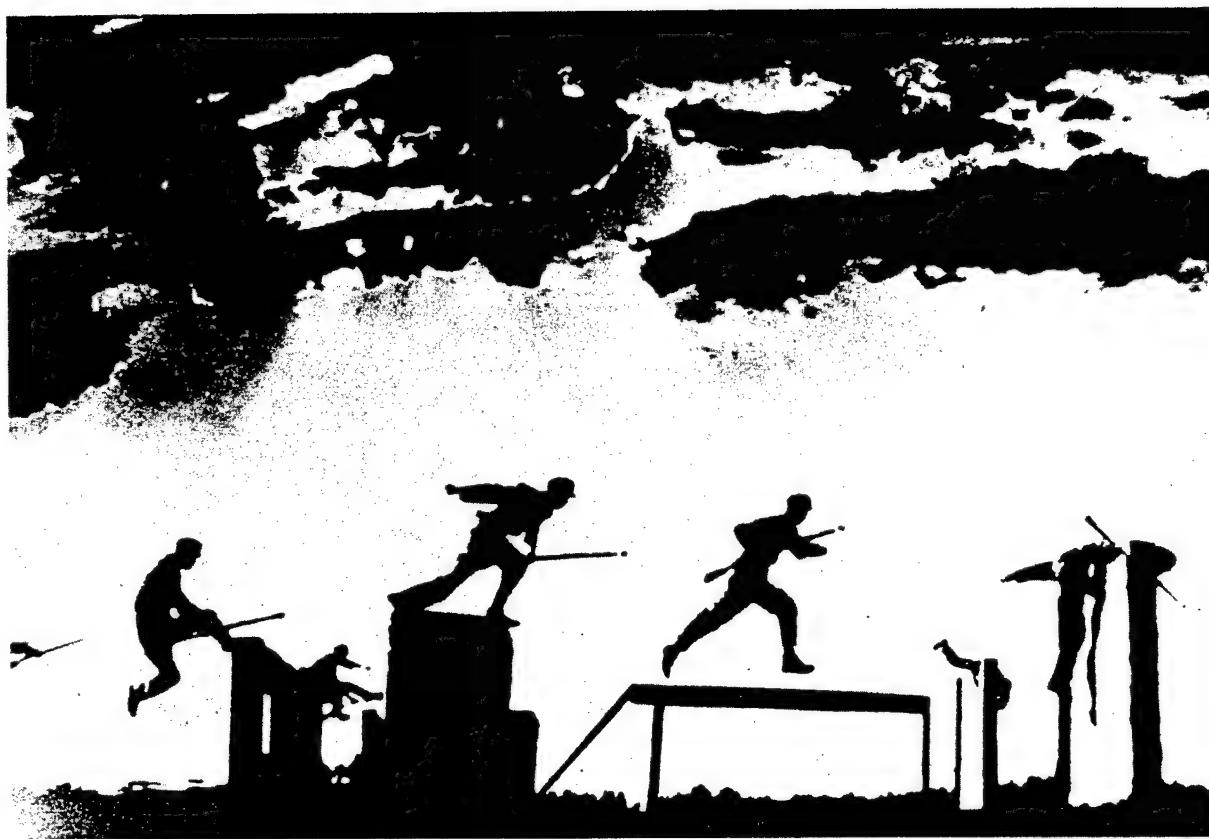
Also see: "Hsieh Chen-hua-Political Commissar of the Kunming Military Region." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 3, March 1984, pp. 89-93. D839.I732

Li Chiu-i. "Chinese Communist Pei-ching Military Region Commander Ch'in Chi-wei." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 11, May 1984, pp. 75-78. In Chinese.

This short biography traces the career and recent appearances of Beijing Military Region Commander Qin Jiwei. Notes the political importance of this military region to powerholders in Beijing and Qin's concurrent position as an alternate Politburo member.

Also see: "Ch'in Chi-wei-Commander of the Peking Military Region." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xx, no. 7, July 1984, pp. 112-115. D839.I732

3. GROUND FORCES



Obstacle Course



Chemical Detection Exercise



Company Commander Peng Yanliang Commanding His Troops Against the Vietnamese
at Lao Shan

a. Monographs

Foss, Christopher F., ed. Jane's Armour and Artillery 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 897 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. UG446.5.J292

Notes that production of the Type 69 main battle tank continues and that quantities of the Type 69 and the Type 531 armored personnel carrier have been supplied to Iraq. China is designing a new main battle tank in the 40- to 50-ton range, which will incorporate some Western automotive and fire control technology and will enter production later in this decade. Entries for PLA main battle tanks, light tanks, armored personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers and antiaircraft guns, towed artillery and antiaircraft guns, multiple rocket launchers, and ammunition include brief descriptions, black and white photographs, and line drawings. Chinese armor and artillery are also listed in table of equipment in service.

Foss, Christopher F. and Gander, Terry J., eds. Jane's Military Vehicles and Ground Support Equipment 1984. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 871 pp. Index. Illustrated. UG615.J35

Entries for Chinese mines, Bangalore torpedoes, light vehicles, trucks, and artillery tractors include specifications, line drawings, and black and white photographs where available.

Hogg, Ian V. ed. Jane's Infantry Weapons 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 957 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. UD380.J36

Entries for PLA and militia infantry weapons include pistols, rifles, small arms ammunition, submachineguns and machineguns, mortars, grenades, and antitank and antiaircraft weapons. Categories usually include descriptions, specifications, black and white photographs, line drawings, and cross references to Soviet weapons where the weapons have been copied from Soviet models. Chinese entries are included in the table for national inventories.

Pretty, Ronald T., ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 1017 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for China are included in the sections on strategic weapons systems, battlefield support, coastal defense weapons, shipborne weapons, mobile SAMs, air defenses, drones, naval guns, aircraft armament, and ground radar. Brief descriptions and black and white photographs are provided where available.

Raggett, R. J. ed. Jane's Military Communications 1984. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 864 pp. Index. Illustrated. UG590.J35

Entries for China include tactical ground radio, ground-based radio, microwave relay equipment, and line communications equipment. Descriptions are brief and specifications sketchy. Black and white photographs are included.

b. Serials

"Asia: Chinese Deal with Austria for Trucks." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 1, 9-15 January 1984, p. 4.

China has signed a 10-year contract with Steyr-Daimler-Puch of Austria to use its technology to build heavy duty trucks, including cross-country military trucks, in China.

Also see: "Austrian Trucks for China." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 4, 4 February 1984, p. 145, which reports that the contract calls for 10,000 heavy trucks for military and civilian use; "China (PRC): Austrian Truck Technology." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xii, no. 2, February 1984, p. 1. (UA10.D428) China has signed a 10-year contract with Steyr-Daimler-Puch of Austria to build 10,000 heavy-duty trucks, including cross-country military trucks. "China Produces Steyr Trucks." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 1, issue 88, 1 March 1984, pp. 24-25 (In Chinese and English), which notes that China will manufacture 10,000 trucks a year under license from Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG of Austria. The contract, signed in December 1983, will provide for military and civilian trucks. Includes color photographs of two types of military trucks that may be manufactured; "China to Produce Steyr Trucks." Military Technology (Bonn), vol. viii, no. 3, March 1984, p. 116; "Steyr and China Sign Agreement on Trucks." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 3, March 1984, p. 331 (U1.I48), which reports that China selected Steyr-Daimler-Puch of Austria as its main supplier of military trucks after years of competitive testing and protracted negotiations. The agreement covers a 10-year period and involves some 10,000 trucks; "Steyr Trucks in China." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), March 1984, p. 74 (UA830.A8).

"Business With The Chinese." NATO's Sixteen Nations (Amsterdam), vol. 29, no. 4, Special Issue No. 2, 1984, p. 136. UA646.F5

The Italian firm Selenia signed a contract with China for the supply of a few units of a landmobile EW system installed in a shelter. CPLA procurement officials do not participate in negotiations with the West. The discussions are carried out by "purposely organized commissions."

"China Displays New Weapons." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 11, November 1984, p. 1604. U1.I48

Black and white photographs of six new or modified CPLA weapons displayed at the National Day military parade on 1 October 1984 are accompanied by brief descriptions of new features.

"China Extensively Establishes Militia Training Bases." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 10, issue 97, 1 December 1984, p. 69. In Chinese.

While inspecting the Hebei Military District CPLA General Staff Department Chief Yang Dezhong stated that China's provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions are widely establishing militia training bases and gathering and managing militia weapons in order to prepare the conditions for strengthening militia work.

"China Has Developed a Type 130 Rocket Gun Detonation System Tester." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 4, issue 91, 1 June 1984, p. 67. In Chinese.

An artillery regiment of the Lanzhou Military Region has developed a Type 130 rocket gun detonation system tester. Includes one black and white photograph of the device.

"China Has Researched and Developed a Laser Trainer Simulator." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, p. 62. In Chinese.

China has successfully developed a first-generation laser trainer simulator. Experts who have examined the simulator believe that its use will raise PLA tactical training to a new stage.

"China Manufactures Artillery General Command Vehicle." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 7, issue 94, 1 September 1984, p. 64. In Chinese.

A Nanjing Military Region artillery division manufactured its own general command vehicle that combines the communications transceiver, cryptographic, and operations rooms into one system. Includes three black and white photographs of the vehicle.

"China Moving to 5.56?" Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 13, 2-8 April 1984, p. 1.

China North Industries Corporation is said to be making a variant of the AK-47 assault rifle in 5.56-mm caliber instead of 7.62-mm caliber.

"China's New Light Infantry Weapons." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 6, issue 93, 1 August 1984, pp. 4-5. In Chinese.

China North Industries Corporation's research department designed a new series of light infantry weapons and exhibited them abroad in 1984. The designs of some of these weapons are different from PLA weapons, but they are not unrelated to Chinese military weapons renovation. Includes specifications and color photographs for the Type 77 pistol, the Type 80 pistol, the Type 79 submachinegun, the Type 56-2 submachinegun, the Type 74 light machinegun, and the Type 67-1 heavy machinegun.

"China's New Light Hand Grenades." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, pp. 34-35. In Chinese.

China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO) has manufactured a line of new hand grenades. Their exterior design is novel and they are small in volume and light in weight. Includes brief descriptions plus black and white photographs of the Type 82-2 hand grenade, the Type 82-1 hand grenade, the Type 77 wooden handle hand grenade, and the Type 73 small hand grenade.

"Chinese 7.62 mm Light SMG." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 23, 15 December 1984, p. 1081.

Describes the Type 79 7.62-mm light submachine gun now offered for export by China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO). The Type 79 is a relatively standard blow-back weapon weighing 1.9 kg with an empty magazine. Includes a table of specifications and a black and white photograph of the submachinemegun.

"Chinese Ammo Sold." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 17, 30 April-5 May 1984, p. 1.

A US firm contracted to buy 1,000 rounds of Chinese-made armor-piercing ammunition.

"Chinese Artillery Attack." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 23, 16 June 1984, p. 943.

According to Vietnam, China used heavy artillery to bombard the Vietnamese city of Ha Giang on 23 May 1984. China reported it as a defensive action.

"Chinese Bombard 5 Vietnamese Provinces." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 17, 5 May 1984, p. 679.

Chinese infantry units carried out a heavy artillery bombardment of five provinces in northern Vietnam. China claimed that the Vietnamese headquarters and two batteries were destroyed and that many Vietnamese soldiers were killed.

"Chinese Bombardment." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 3, 28 July 1984, p. 95.

Vietnam reported that China fired 200,000 large caliber artillery shells into its three northern provinces from April through June killing several hundred people.

"Chinese Border Offensive." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 23, 15 December 1984, p. 1053.

Vietnam reports that China launched an artillery bombardment of Ha Thuong Province border areas between 19 and 20 November 1984 and was concentrating troops on the border of Lang Son Province.

"Chinese Border Troops." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 24, 22 December 1984, p. 1095.

Hanoi radio reported that the CPLA has deployed seven divisions in the border area near Ha Toyen.

"Chinese Chief of Staff Recalled." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 14, 13 October 1984, p. 608.

A Fuzhou Military Region division chief of staff was relieved of his position because of his "mediocre ability."

"Chinese Exercise." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 11, 22 September 1984, p. 486.

The CPLA conducted a large-scale exercise involving the breach of an enemy blockade at the mouth of the Changjiang River. The East Sea Fleet, the ground forces, air force, and militia units participated in the exercise.

"Chinese Gains." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 125, no. 31, 2 August 1984, p. 9.

US intelligence sources say that China controls eight commanding heights as a result of heavy attacks launched since early April in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen province.

"Chinese-made APC in Iraqi Service." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 12, 31 March 1984, p. 474.

A Chinese Type 531 armored personnel carrier has been photographed in Iraq. Photograph included.

"Chinese PLA Implements On-Line C-C System." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 23, 15 December 1984, p. 1058.

The Shandong Military District has introduced an on-line real-time command/control system capable of handling Chinese characters. A computer center at Military District headquarters is linked to terminals at various units. Orders can be received within ten seconds.

"Chinese Troops in Mountain Regions." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), October 1984, p. 114. UA830.A8

An Indian newspaper reports that Chinese troops have "set up camps" in certain isolated mountainous areas in northern Pakistan. According to the report, Pakistan will also allow China to establish a naval base at Karachi and an air force base at Gilgit.

"Chinese Troops Reported in Hunza." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 10, 15 September 1984, p. 436.

According to a report from Srinagar, three companies of Chinese mountain troops are now operating in the Hunza area of the disputed northwest region of Kashmir. The deployment follows Pakistan's agreement that China can set up an airbase in Gilgit, mountain warfare training schools in the Himalayas, and a naval establishment near Karachi.

"Chinese Type 59 MBT Upgunned." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 24, 23 June 1984, p. 1004.

The Royal Ordnance Factory of Nottingham has developed a "regunning" package for the Chinese Type 59 Main Battle Tank. Many Middle East countries may be expected to purchase the 105-mm L7 gun as the original 100-mm ammunition is hard to obtain from the original source.

"Chinese Wait." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 17, 26 April 1984, p. 7. HC411.F18

China has stationed 3 regular divisions on the Laotian border in order to pressure Laos, according to Vietnamese sources.

Chow Ching-wen. "Post Responsibility System for the PLA." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxviii, no. 2, 16 January 1984, pp. 7-8.

A Nanjing Military Region unit introduced a post responsibility system as a basis for the promotion of cadres. The system is now being transmitted to other Nanjing Military Region units. Many leading cadres in the Nanjing Military Region come from the former 2nd Field Army with which Deng Xiaoping was associated.

"Communist China's Armored Force." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 10, April 1984, pp. 69-74. In Chinese.

Describes the CPLA Armored Corps in detail. Indicates the importance of the Armored Corps and gives a short history of the CPLA armored force from 1945 to 1981. Outlines organization (including personnel, number of soldiers at each level and numbers of tanks) and briefly describes armored vehicles, including the T-34, JS-2, T-59, T-62 and PT-76 tanks made in the Soviet Union and T-69, BA-64, BTR-40, BTR-152 and K-63 tanks and armored personnel carriers made in China. Concludes that modernizing the Armored Corps is part of CPLA defense modernization.

"Continued PRC/Vietnamese Tension." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 15, 16-22 April 1984, p. 3.

Vietnam accused China of sending "a number of infantry battalions" into its territory. China claimed that frontier guards killed 23 invading Vietnamese troops.

Dai Yujun. "One Year After Entering the Ranks Ding Weixiang Becomes a Tank Commander." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 444, June 1984, pp. 32-33. In Chinese.

In less than 1 year after entering the Army, Ding Weixiang won honors on all major and minor examinations held by the higher level organization. He worked hard at physical training, was named an advanced builder of spiritual civilization, and took a tank commander training class at the division training unit. Ding has now assumed tank commander duties and enthusiastically leads his squad in intensive tank training. Includes black and white photographs of Ding training with his troops.

"Dangers in the South China Sea." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. xi, no. 3, September 1984, p. 5.

In May 1984 Chinese amphibious landing craft carrying 2,000 marines left the Xisha [Paracel] Islands and circumnavigated the Nansha [Spratly] Islands in a show of force meant to impress Vietnam. On 12 July 1984 a division-strength Vietnamese force attacked Malipo county in Yunnan Province. China may be expected to exert some pressure on the Vietnamese border if there is heavy fighting in Kampuchea. There are long-term dangers to the region caused by the Soviet alliance with Vietnam and Soviet interest in the region.

"Explanation of the Back Cover Advertisement." Bingqi Zhishi (Beijing), no. 32, November 1984, p. 11, back cover. In Chinese and English.

Provides the specifications for the heavy machineguns advertised by China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO) on the back cover of the magazine.

Fan Tian and Yi Fei. "Teaching Marches in Step with the Times." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 450, December 1984, pp. 6-9. In Chinese.

The leaders of the Shijiazhuang Army School decided that minor educational changes were inadequate when the high tide of reform was sweeping the country. In order to safely and reliably reform the education of basic level officers, the leadership set up an experimental class in systematized scientific education. Training is aimed at creating a multi-capable combined arms cadre. New classes include management science, military meteorology, military education, and computers in the basic curriculum and military history and modern military popular science as electives. The experimental class has an outstanding record, and the reforms are spreading to other classes in the school. Includes black and white photographs of cadets in class and in training.

"Flowers of Innovation." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 448, October 1984, pp. 32-33. In Chinese.

Briefly describes three new devices developed by CPLA troops: a medical circular electromagnet, an ordnance repair support vehicle, and an automobile driving simulator. Includes black and white photographs of each device.

"Flowers of Innovation." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 449, November 1984, pp. 34-35. In Chinese.

Briefly describes three CPLA technical innovations: a dual-use night firing scope which can be used for aiming and verifying; a 3-meter feeder antenna for tanks, and an improved Type 651 tractor. Includes black and white photographs of the innovations.

Foss, Christopher F. "China Releases Light Armoured Vehicle Details." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 23, 15 December 1984, pp. 1062-1063.

China has recently started a major arms export drive and has released technical information about many of its light armored vehicles, some of which are unknown in the West. Includes technical information and black and white photographs of the Type 63 light amphibious tank, the Type 653 medium tank recovery vehicle, the Type 54-1 122-mm self-propelled howitzer, the Type 77 amphibious armored personnel carrier, the Type WZ501 infantry fighting vehicle, the Type YW531 series armored personnel carrier, and the Type YW750 armored ambulance.

Gander, Terry J. "Light Anti-aircraft Guns from Norinco." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 24, 22 December 1984, pp. 1099-1100.

Describes antiaircraft guns offered for sale by China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO). Some technical details and differences from the original Soviet designs are provided for a variety of 12.7-mm, 14.5-mm, 37-mm, and 57-mm antiaircraft guns. Includes black and white photographs of some of the guns.

Gander, Terry J. "Norinco Offers Three New Rockets for Export." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 21, 1 December 1984, pp. 966-967.

China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO) now offers three types of rocket systems for export: the 107-mm, the 130-mm, and a minelaying rocket system. Two versions of the 107-mm rocket are produced, one incendiary and one high explosive. Both are called Type-63; when mounted on a light 4 x 4 they are called Type-81. The type-74 minelaying rocket system is intended for rapid laying of antitank minefields. Includes descriptions, specifications of rockets and launchers, and black and white photographs.

Gander, Terry J. "Norinco Small Arms Spearhead Entry Into Export Market." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 20, 24 November 1984, pp. 926-927.

Briefly describes some of the small arms that North China Industries Corporation (NORINCO) now offers for sale. Includes pistols, rifles, submachineguns, and light and heavy machineguns. Includes black and white photographs of some of the weapons.

Gander, Terry J. "Norinco's Range of Towed Artillery." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 22, 8 December 1984, pp. 1008-1009.

Briefly discusses towed artillery and mortars produced by China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO). Notes that towed artillery is based very closely on Soviet models, but that the mortars reflect a wider range of influences including US designs. Towed artillery mentioned are the Type 56 85-mm gun, the Type 54-1 122-mm howitzer, the Type 59-1 130-mm gun, and the Type 66 152-mm gun-howitzer. Describes the Type 63-1 60-mm mortar, the Type 67 82-mm mortar, the Type 71 100-mm mortar, and the Type 55 120-mm mortar. Includes black and white photographs of some of the guns and mortars.

Gao Bohai. "Squad Leader Wang's Way of Training Troops." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 439, January 1984, pp. 12-13. In Chinese.

Wang Xiuzhong, a squad leader in the Jin'an Military Region, has a "Way of Training Troops" based on the new conditions of modern warfare. Wang has created training exercises using over 30 teaching aids in order to closely approximate real battlefield conditions. Soldiers and officers have praised Wang saying: "Today's squad leaders should all be like that!" Includes black and white photographs of Wang training soldiers.

Gillespie, Richard E. "China's Ground Forces." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, pp. 36-37. HF3128.U58

Briefly mentions CPLA ground forces organization, then describes ground forces weapons capabilities and numbers. Discusses hardware deficiencies in antiaarmor and antiaircraft systems and CPLA interest in antitank and antiair precision-guided missiles, helicopters, and infantry fighting vehicles.

"Guangzhou Military Region Holds a National Day Military Competition." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly], vol. 8, no. 10, issue 97, 1 December 1984, pp. 70-71. In Chinese.

The Guangzhou Military Region held a National Day military competition on 29 September 1984 in Guangzhou. Over 1,000 infantry, reconnaissance, signals, artillery, armored, engineer, and antichemical troops and combined-arms staff officers participated in over 100 competitions. Competitions described include small arms shooting, squad attack tactics, assaulting fortifications, swimming across rivers fully armed, communications liaison, quick response under modern nuclear or chemical conditions, and underwater salvage. Includes black and white photographs of two of the competitions.

Gu Yue. "The Great River's Flying Rainbow." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 440, February 1984, pp. 10-11. In Chinese.

In less than an hour a special pontoon bridge unit completes a 1,300-meter bridge across the Changjiang at Nanjing. Preconstructed landing piers and rafts anchored in midstream are used with pontoon bridge segments concealed along the banks. A motorized infantry division, reinforced by a tank regiment and an artillery regiment, crosses while the Air Force provides cover. Six color photographs included.

He Guangyin and Huang Zhichong. "Successfully Training 'Combined Arms Troops.'" Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 450, December 1984, pp. 4-5. In Chinese.

Nanjing Military Region Company Commander Zhao Jinsuo has taken on the heavy burden of reforming tactical skills basic training. Zhao trains his men to know the enemy, to understand how things are done and why, and to be familiar with both current equipment and new weapons. Zhao trains his troops not just to be "little tigers" but also to be "combined-arms cells"

fighters. The Nanjing Military Region gave Zhao Jinsuo the honorary designation of "model company commander" and promoted him to be an artillery battalion commander. Includes black and white photographs of Zhao and his troops.

Huang Jingzheng, Yang Zhenxun, Zhou Wanping, Hu Changsheng, Liang Huarong, Liu Chengqi, Duan Jiwen, and Li Youcheng. "Report from the Front Lines in Guangxi and Yunnan." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 444, June 1984, pp. 6-9. In Chinese.

Since 2 April 1984, CPLA border defense artillery forces in Guangxi and Yunnan have been subjected to savage armed provocations by the Vietnamese army, and, under conditions that drove them beyond the limits of forbearance, have been compelled to make a righteous counterattack. Includes black and white photographs of destruction, artillery troops firing back, and militia aiding artillery troops.

Huang Tianming. "The Steel Fighters of the Heroic Company." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 446, August 1984, pp. 14-17. In Chinese.

Describes the hard and heroic fight for Laoshan conducted by a certain Yunnan Military District border unit's 8th company. The 28 April 1984 battle earned the company the "Bare Dagger and Hand-to-Hand Fighting Heroic Company" Award Banner from the CPLA General Staff Department. Includes color and black and white photographs of the company in action.

Huang Zhichong, Tong Jiamin, and Wang Liangyuan. "A Soldier's Glory." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 443, May 1984, pp. 8-9. In Chinese.

Where is a soldier's glory? Expert marksman Ni Zhonghua, expert artilleryman Bao Guangshan, and expert signals technician Shi Jianmiao of the Nanjing Military Region manifest their ringing response with their actions: a soldier's glory lies with his weapons! Includes black and white photographs of Ni, Bao, and Shi in action.

"Israel's Tank Deal With China." Mideast Markets (London), vol. 11, no. 21, 15 October 1984, pp. 12-13. HF41.M52

China's 1984 National Day military parade revealed two weapons systems that almost certainly originated in Israel, a new 105-mm gun mounted on the T-69 tank and a sea-launchable antiship missile. Sources believe that between 1974 and 1976 Israel negotiated a deal to provide China with the technology and kits for rebuilding China's medium tanks. The transfer of technology may have been indirectly handled through Singapore by local Chinese arms merchants. Israel also has begun to provide China with special ammunition--a tungsten round known as the "Arrow" which is able to penetrate the frontal armor of a Soviet T-72 tank. The antiship missile looks similar to the Israeli "Gabriel," but its sale to China cannot be confirmed.

Kokalis, Peter G. "Bamboo Curtain Imports." Soldier of Fortune (Boulder, Co), vol. 9, no. 9, September 1984, pp. 42-45. G539.S64

Introduces the Type 56 carbine and two versions of the Type 56 assault rifle manufactured by NORINCO and now imported into the US by Clayco Sports Ltd. of Clay Center, Kansas. Describes each rifle in detail, listing accessories and modifications from the originals to meet US import guidelines. Includes two tables, "7.62 x 39 mm Ball Ammunition-Chronograph Results" and "SKS/AKS Specifications," and black and white photographs of the rifles.

"Large-scale Attack Mounted By China." Jane's Defence Review (London), vol. 1, no. 22, 9 June 1984, p. 906.

According to Vietnam, China has made regimental-scale attacks on Vietnamese border positions. China claims that the Yunnan Province Border Force repulsed a Vietnamese incursion.

Li Ling, Xu Jun, and Ding Jun. "Flying Soldiers Cross Rivers." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 443, May 1984, pp. 18-19. In Chinese.

A certain Fuzhou Military Region unit conducted a realistic exercise of motorized units fighting across a river in the 300 square kilometer Min River watershed. The units participating raised their quick response capabilities, and commanders improved their command skills. Includes color photographs of the exercise.

Li Zhengdan, Zhao Ming, Song Shengjiang, Wang Yanfeng, Wang Ludong, and Duan Jiwen. "Drilling to Provide the Comprehensive Guarantee - Why Fear Ice, Snow, and Bitter Cold?" Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 442, April 1984, pp. 10-13. In Chinese.

Describes an exercise held by logistics units of the Shenyang Military Region in providing complete services at a field camp in conditions of extreme cold and snow. Includes black and white photographs of various logistics tasks at the camp.

Liang Changsheng, Zhang Fuhan, Ma Zhongyuan, Li Mingjian, Yang Xuezu, and Liu Zhibin. "Use Speed to Control Speed--Swift as a Thunderbolt." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 439, January 1984, pp. 2-5. In Chinese.

Describes an anti-airborne defense exercise that typifies the strengthening of combined arms tactical training in the CPLA. The exercise involved paratroopers, militia, infantry, and tanks. Includes black and white and color photographs of the exercise.

Liang Zijian. "Type 59 Tank Renovated Gun Design." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 10, issue 97, 1 December 1984, pp. 3-6. In Chinese.

The Royal Ordnance Factory (U.K.) has developed a new gun design for China's Type 59 main battle tank. The British L7A3 105-mm tank gun replaces the original Soviet D-10 100-mm gun. Describes the L7A3 gun and

various artillery shells, in particular the new L-64 shell, which can be used with the gun. Includes tables of specifications for the 105-mm gun and the L-64 artillery shell, color photographs, artist depictions, and line drawings of the tank, tank gun, and artillery shells.

Lin Tingsong. "Salute to Our Heroic Artillerymen on the Southern Border." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 447, September 1984, pp. 26-27. In Chinese.

Describes a visit to a Yunnan border defense artillery battalion. Recounts the story of squad leader Li Guochuan, who received an alert message the day before his wedding and rushed back to the front to join his unit, and whose marriage took place without him. Also describes a brief battle with Vietnamese forces across the border. Includes color photographs of the artillery battalion.

"On the Transfer of Railroad Engineering Corps to Civilian Control." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 7, January 1984, pp. 5-6.

The CPLA Railroad Engineering Corps, which was established in July 1948 in the Northeast military region, now has 11 divisions, a total of 300,000 soldiers. The original task of the Railroad Engineering Corps was to repair the destroyed railroads. Its task later was expanded to railroad and bridge construction and engineering. During the current reorganization, the Railroad Engineering Corps is being transferred to regional civilian engineering units.

"Operations Center: Vietnam." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 9, September 1984, p. 13.

Vietnamese troops entered China in a attempt to capture an artillery battery that had been firing into Vietnam. US intelligence sources revealed that China now controls at least eight hills in northern Vietnam.

"Pakistan Buys 2,200 Chinese Rifles for Police." International Defense Intelligence (Greenwich, Connecticut), vol. 6, no. 18, 5 May 1984, p. 3.

Pakistan is reported to have ordered 2,200 rifles and 350 submachineguns from China for the Pakistani police force.

"People's Liberation Army Makes Great Efforts to Train Commanders." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, p. 62. In Chinese.

Over 1,600 university graduates have entered the Chinese military as basic-level commanders, enrolling in various CPLA academies in July 1983. University graduates in the Shijiazhuang Infantry School participated in a combined arms exercise under conditions of modern warfare and achieved rather good marks.

"PLA Collegians." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 30, 30 July-5 August 1984, p. 3.

China's new military service law stipulates that college graduates could become PLA officers. As a result, more than 1,600 graduates have been appointed as junior PLA officers.

"Power Out of Gun Barrels." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 10, 12-18 March 1984, p. 1.

China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO), China's major manufacturer of ground forces weapons, is expanding its efforts to sell arms abroad.

"PRC: AK-47 Variant." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, DC), vol. xii, no. 4, April 1984, p. 2. UA10.D428

China's North Industries Corporation (NORINCO) reportedly is making a variant of the Soviet AK-47 assault rifle in 5.56-mm caliber instead of the Soviet 7.62-mm caliber.

Qu Caiting and Wu Shouqing. "He Fulfilled His Oath On Entering The Party." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 441, March 1984, pp. 20-21. In Chinese.

Zhang Jingyi, an Urumqi Military Region Border Defense Assistant Regimental Commander, has patrolled the border with his men under all kinds of conditions. This exemplary party member not only has imparted to his men the techniques for border patrols, but also the character and morals of whole-heartedly guarding the gates to the Motherland. Includes black and white photographs of Zhang at work.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Borderline Cases." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 25, 21 June 1984, p. 26. HC411.F18

Vietnam has inflated claims of victorious border clashes with China in an effort to disrupt high level visits between China and Thailand and China and the US.

Richardson, Michael. "Watch on the Spratlys." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. xi, no. 3, September 1984, pp. 8-9.

The fighting this year in the Sino-Vietnamese border zone has a life of its own and its momentum comes from the growing tension between Vietnam, allied with the Soviet Union, and China. Discusses Chinese and Vietnamese reports of cross-border artillery fire and territorial incursions. The jockeying has expanded to include the Nansha [Spratly] Islands, near which China conducted naval exercises in May 1984.

Saad, Shuhud. "Israel Refits China's Tanks." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), December 1984, p. 159. UA830.A8

Israel may be getting the largest share of a lucrative contract to modernize China's Type 69 main battle tanks with new guns and fire control systems. Israel is also reported to have sold a tungsten-tipped (APFSDS)

round to China for use with the new gun system. A US firm has offered a new APFSDS round in the Chinese market. China has 30 kits of passive night vision equipment supplied by MEL Britain.

"Self-propelled Gun Systems." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 3, issue 90, 1 May 1984, pp. 8-27. In Chinese.

Sole entry for China is the Type 54 122-mm self-propelled howitzer which is mounted on the Type 63 APC. Notes that it is a copy of the Soviet M1938, 122-mm howitzer and that it has a range of 11,800 meters. Includes one black and white photograph of the Type 54 self-propelled howitzer.

"Soldiers Urged to Learn Skills." Beijing Review, vol. 27, no. 34, 20 August 1984, p. 9. DS701.P42

CPLA soldiers are being encouraged to learn one or two skills in addition to military training. In 1983, the CPLA held 121,000 vocational training classes for 1.7 million servicemen to study economic management, agriculture, forestry, animal breeding, transportation, food processing, and mechanics. Local units have welcomed demobilized soldiers with additional skills and praised them for their useful talents.

Tan Jinyou, Yu Ronggen, Zhou Yanli, and Liu Zhibin. "At 30 Degrees Below Zero." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 440, February 1984, pp. 12-13. In Chinese.

CPLA nurses unit practices caring for casualties in winter on China's northeastern frontier. Includes black and white photographs of nurses pulling ski-mounted litters and of an operating station in a tent.

Tang Junyi, Zhang Fuhan, Liu Zhibin, and Yan Zhihong. "Bright Prospects for the Military Horse Farm." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 445, July 1984, pp. 16-17.

Interview with CPLA General Logistics Department Deputy Director Bai Xiangguo on the importance of doing good work on military horse farms. Bai stressed the importance of horses and mules as transportation in a vast country such as China with few modern transport vehicles.

Tao Junfeng, Li Shensi, Jiang Shijun, and Shi Wenbiao. "Model Company Commander - Liu Qibo." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 448, October 1984, pp. 8-9. In Chinese.

Ji'nan Military Region Company Commander Liu Qibo was commended as an "outstanding basic level cadre" and a "model company commander for the new historical period" for his leadership and his efforts to reform training methods. Includes black and white photographs of Liu training his troops.

"Troops from Kampuchea at China Border." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), September 1984, p. 144. UA830.A8

China accused Vietnam of redeploying thousands of its troops from Kampuchea to the Sino-Vietnamese border, the scene of increased military

encounters since April 1984. China is estimated to have 400,000 troops on the border against 600,000 Vietnamese troops.

"US to Arm China." Flight International (London), vol. 125, no. 3919, 23 June 1984, p. 1598. TL501.F5

Talks between Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger have reportedly led to an initial agreement to sell US air defense and antiaarmor missile systems to China.

"Various Areas of China Successively Establish Ground Force Reserve Divisions." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, p. 64. In Chinese.

The military regions and local armed forces departments, after adequate preparations, have successively established ground forces reserve divisions. Demobilized servicemen, retired servicemen, and militia members, in accord with the regulations of the new "Military Service Law," have enrolled and participated in reserve exercises. The strength of the militia will continue to be maintained. The militia will be combined with the reserves to establish a sound officer and soldier reserve system. If a war breaks out, the regular army will be the backbone and the reserves will be mobilized to quickly form a new fighting force.

"Vehicles For PRC Frontier Guards." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 23, 16 June 1984, p. 943.

The latest model patrol vehicles have replaced camel-drawn carts used by Chinese frontier guards at the border posts in the northern and southern mountain ranges of Tian Shan.

"Vietnam Hits Out At Border Shelling." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), June 1984, p. 10. UA830.A8

Vietnam accused China of sending several infantry battalions to "nibble" at Vietnamese territory and reported continuous shellings by Chinese artillery on populated areas and industrial zones in Vietnam's six border provinces.

Wang Feng, Dong Jiamin, and Wang Liangyuan. "Squad Leader Li Shifu - Top Grade Flame Thrower." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 442, April 1984, pp. 14-15. In Chinese.

In July 1983 Li Shifu came out first in a flamethrowing competition in the Nanjing Military Region. He is now a squad leader and rigorously trains his squad. Includes color photographs of Li training his squad.

Wang Kunfeng. "A Tractor Factory's Tank Production Line." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 442, April 1984, pp. 24-25. In Chinese.

A certain tractor factory produces medium tanks for export as well as civilian products. Includes black and white photographs of the tank production lines.

Xiandai Junshi Reference Section. "An Elementary Introduction to Land Mines of Various Countries." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, pp. 8-15. In Chinese.

Section on China briefly describes the uses and specifications of the Type 69 antipersonnel land mine, the Type 72 plastic shell antitank land mine, and the Type 72 metal shell antitank land mine. Includes black and white photographs and cutaway drawings of the land mines.

Xiao Wenquan. "Bringing Up a New Generation of Commanders." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 446, August 1984, pp. 12-13. In Chinese.

Dalian Infantry School Commandant Xiao Wenquan describes the 4-year university class instituted in 1982. This new rigorous course of study, a major reform at the school, requires students to master university-level basic curriculum and grasp the prescribed military subjects. The first year of study includes courses in advanced mathematics, mechanical drafting, Chinese, general literature, general physics, and foreign languages. Includes black and white photographs of students in class and in drills.

Xu Zhigeng. "Depicting the Bright Future of the Motherland." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 447, September 1984, pp. 8-9. In Chinese.

Nanjing Military Region Mapping Battalion assistant team leader Ding Li uses her beautiful eyes to survey the mountains and rivers of the motherland. She has led five mappers in field work for an aerial mapping mission in southern Zhejiang. Ding Li has entered the party and shouledered the important task of leadership. Includes black and white photographs of Ding Li and her fellow mappers at work in the field.

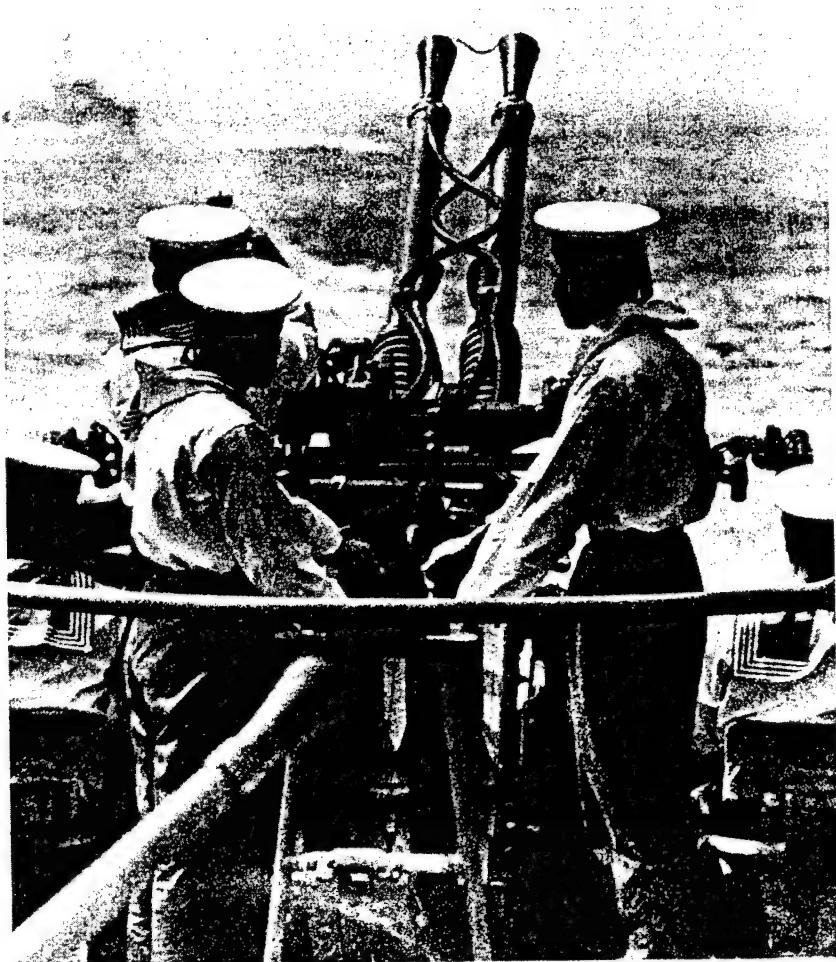
You Qian. "The Counterattack at Lao Mountain." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 445, July 1984, pp. 10-13. In Chinese.

Report from the Yunnan front tells how border units recaptured the heights of Lao Mountain, Malipo District, previously in the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors. Includes black and white photographs of troops in action.

Zhou Wanping, Huang Jingzheng, Huang Juan, and Zheng Yahan. "Squad Leader Tan Leads An All-Around Artillery Squad." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 441, March 1984, pp. 36-37. In Chinese.

Tan Shuqing is just 20 years old, but is already a squad leader in the 2d Artillery Battery of a certain Guangxi Military Region unit. Tan asked the company CCP committee to promote him to squad leader so that the squad would not suffer when the former squad leader retired. The party understood his aspiration, and promoted him to squad leader, because of his dedication and ability.

4. NAVY



Sailors Man Antiaircraft Gun During Formation Exercise



CPLA General Political Department Director Yu Qiuli and Other Party, Military, and Government Officials View Naval Exercise



Dong Jing With His Innovation –
a Rocket Launcher Circuit Inspection Meter

a. Monographs

Couhat, Jean Labayle. Combat Fleets of the World 1984/85. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1984. xv. 1047 pp. Index. Illustrated. VA40.C65 1984-85

Notes recent naval developments such as the cancellation of the LUDA Class modernization contract, the development of a new, combined gas turbine diesel-powered 2,200-ton frigate design, and the continuation of the JIANGDONG and JIANGHU Class frigate programs. China's emphasis on the nuclear submarine program might explain in part why the Chinese Navy shows a certain lack of interest in its surface fleet, which is in bad need of modernization. Section on China provides information on the number of naval combatants in service or under construction, the number of naval personnel, and data on the naval air arm. The data provided on CPLA Navy inventory includes figures for displacement, dimensions, machinery, armaments, and range. Includes line drawings and black and white photographs.

Moore, John, ed. Jane's Fighting Ships 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 792 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. VA40.J34

Notes that China has a steady shipbuilding program for all classes as well as advanced nuclear and missile capability. CPLA Navy deficiencies in powerful missile-armed surface ships, modern submarine designs, and modern mine warfare craft and hovercraft could be met with outside assistance. Weapons systems and electronic equipment are especially in need of updating. Section on China briefly discusses CPLA Navy organization and strength. Provides technical specifications, numbers, pennant numbers, and brief descriptions of submarines, destroyers, frigates, escorts, fast attack craft, patrol craft, hydrofoils and hovercraft, minesweepers, support ships, salvage ships, supply ships, repair ships, and research and survey ships. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings of ships and craft. China is listed in the tables of naval strengths and naval equipment (aircraft and radar).

Pretty, Ronald T., ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 1017 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for China are included in the sections on strategic weapons systems, battlefield support, coastal defense weapons, shipborne weapons, mobile SAMs, air defenses, drones, naval guns, aircraft armament, and ground radar. Brief descriptions and black and white photographs are provided where available.

Shengshi Hongguan-Jianguo Sanshiwu Zhounian Tuji [Grand View of the Flourishing Era-Photoessay of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC]. Hong Kong: Wen Wei Po, 1984. 244 pp. Illustrated. Tables. In Chinese.

The national defense section in this beautiful coffee table book has subsections on defense modernization, the CPLA Navy, Air Force, and missile forces. Color and black and white photographs illustrate the development of China's military.

b. Serials

"Airsene: China." Air International (Scarborough, United Kingdom), vol. 26, no. 1, January 1984, p. 2. UA630.A1A35

A major CPLA Navy modernization plan reportedly includes construction of up to five 20,000-ton aircraft carriers, each able to accommodate 25 helicopters or a dozen V/STOL aircraft.

Chanda, Nayan. "Friend-ship Calls." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 126, no. 50, 13 December 1984, p. 18. HC411.F18

A Chinese naval delegation led by the Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Chen Youming, arrived in the United States for a month-long visit on 13 November 1984. After talks on technical cooperation, the delegation will visit US defense contractors and navy installations. US Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey will visit China in mid-January 1985 and will discuss details of the first US Navy ship calls on Chinese ports since 1949.

Also see: "Chinese Delegation Meets With Pentagon Officials." Defense Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. 5, no. 51, 26 November 1984, p. 5, which reports that a CPLA Navy delegation headed by Chen Youming visited Washington, D.C. starting 13 November 1984. The delegation met with three senior US Navy officials and discussed modernization of the Chinese Navy and possible purchases of engines; "Chinese Visit." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 121, no. 22, 26 November 1984, p. 17 (TL501.A8), which notes that a CPLA navy delegation visited the United States from 13-21 November 1984 to discuss modernizing China's surface fleet; "China Visits USA To Buy Arms." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 22, 8 December 1984, p. 1012, which reports that a Chinese delegation headed by Chen Youming visited the United States with a view to a possible arms purchase. The delegation met with US Navy officials and focused on "surface ship modernization."

Chao Lien-ti. "The Chinese Communist Navy's Fast Attack Craft Force." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 12, June 1984, pp. 39-46. In Chinese.

Discusses the establishment of the CPLA Navy's fast attack craft (FAC) force. Provides information on boat maintenance and the education and training of the personnel. The various classes of fast attack craft are listed, with details of their equipment and specifications. There is a section on combat tactics and methods and an analysis of how the fast attack craft force can be more economical and effective in the future.

"China Displays New Weapons." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 11, November 1984, p. 1604. U1.I48

Black and white photographs of six new or modified CPLA weapons displayed at the National Day military parade on 1 October 1984 are accompanied by brief descriptions of new features.

"China Fleets Visited By Pakistan Admiral." Janes's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 23, 16 June 1984, p. 950.

Pakistan Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan visited units of the North and East Sea Fleets during an official visit to China.

"China Parades New Missiles . . ." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3931, 27 October 1984, p. 1092. TL501.F5

The largest missile displayed in the recent military parade in Beijing was the CSS-4 full-range ICBM, which was towed in major components. A smaller weapon identified as an SLBM is probably the missile developed for China's planned SLBM fleet. Another surprise was a new tactical missile that could be either a medium-range SAM or an antiship missile. China is proud of its display of military technology and claims that the parade shows its growing technological independence.

"China's Massive Naval Expansion Program." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 12, issue 87, 1 February 1984, p. 55. In Chinese.

Sources close to the Chinese Armed Forces report that the PLA Navy plans to build five aircraft carriers over the next several years. The Navy also hopes to deploy more than 10 missile-carrying submarines. China is developing a new "BIG MACKERAL" Class submarine which will carry 12 CSS-N-3 guided missiles armed with 20 to 200 kiloton warheads and having a range of 2,000 to 2,700 kilometers. Moreover, the LUDA Class destroyers and the JIANGNAN Class frigates will use the latest electronic military equipment and will be outfitted with fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

"China's Naval Expansion Plans." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 2, issue 89, 1 April 1984, pp. 48-49. In Chinese.

China is attempting to develop a ship-based antiaircraft missile system and a submarine-launched ballistic missile, to improve naval aviation and to develop a solid training foundation for the Navy. Includes two black and white photographs of submarine crews and a Super Frelon helicopter in ASW service.

"China's New Destroyer and Frigate Programmes." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), November 1984, pp. 110-111. UA830.A8

A new class of frigate and a new 4,000-ton destroyer are reported to be under construction in China. The frigate will weigh 2,500 tons, be powered by GE LM2500 gas turbines with twin French Pielstick diesels for cruising, and be armed with a Creusot-Loire 100-mm gun and new surface-to-surface missiles (SSM). The destroyer will be fitted with GE LM2500 gas turbines, and might be armed with a new air defense missile, the CSA-NX-1.

"Chinese Exercise." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 11,
22 September 1984, p. 486.

The CPLA conducted a large-scale exercise involving the breach of an enemy blockade at the mouth of the Changjiang River. The East Sea Fleet, the ground forces, Air Force, and militia units participated in the exercise.

"Chinese FACs for Pakistan." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 6,
18 August 1984, p. 216.

The Pakistan Navy has received four Chinese HUANGFEN Class (OSA-1) missile attack craft.

Also see: "Chinese FAC for Pakistan." Jane's Defence Weekly (London),
vol. 2, no. 13, 6 October 1984, p. 572; "Pakistan: Chinese Vessels Delivered." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xii, no. 11, November 1984, p. 2; Shreves, Keith. "China Delivers Pakistan's HUANGFEN PTGs." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), December 1984, p. 71 (UA830.A8), which includes two black and white photographs of four Chinese-built HUANGFEN Class missile attack craft on board the barge Honghekuo on its way to Pakistan in late April and early May 1984. The Pakistani HUANGFENS appear to be standard and similar to versions previously built for the CPLA Navy. Later versions of the HUANGFEN Class craft weigh 175 tons standard and 210 to 215 tons fully loaded and carry four launchers for the HY-2/HAIYING SSM. The difference between the "basic" HUANGFEN and its OSA-1 progenitor is in the armament.

"Chinese Naval Chief in London." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 13, 6 October 1984, p. 565.

CPLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing will visit the United Kingdom beginning 12 November 1984 for talks at the invitation of the Ministry of Defence.

"Chinese Naval Officers Undergo Bluewater Training." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 6, issue 93, 1 August 1984, p. 60. In Chinese

Two hundred young CPLA naval officers returned from an 8,600 nautical mile bluewater training cruise in the Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean.

"Chinese Navy AA Exercise." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 14, 13 October 1984, p. 615.

On 9 September 1984 the East Sea Fleet held a large-scale naval antiaircraft warfare exercise involving missile destroyers and frigates.

"Chinese Promote Anti-ship Missile and Marine Radars . . . and Their Ships." Maritime Defence (London), vol. 9, no. 11, November 1984, p. 395. VI.M34

The Chinese defense industry made its first appearance at a European defense show at the Defendory '84 exhibition in Athens in October 1984. The China Precision Machinery Import and Export Corporation exhibited a scale model of the HY-2 antiship missile. An indication of the current

level of Chinese marine radar technology was seen in the Fourth Shanghai Radio Factory's 765 series of radar sets for medium and large ships. The China Shipbuilding Trading Company exhibited models and graphics of their current range of designs, many of which are of Soviet origin and somewhat dated.

"Chinese Submarines Delivered to Egypt." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 25, 30 June 1984, p. 1054.

One captioned black and white photograph showing two 1,400-ton Chinese-built ROMEO Class submarines delivered to Egypt in December 1983.

"Chinese Troops in Mountain Regions." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), October 1984, p. 114. UA830.A8

An Indian newspaper reports that Chinese troops have "set up camps" in certain isolated mountainous areas in northern Pakistan. According to the report, Pakistan will also allow China to establish a naval base at Karachi and an air force base at Gilgit.

"Chinese Troops Reported in Hunza." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 10, 15 September 1984, p. 436.

According to a report from Srinagar, three companies of Chinese mountain troops are now operating in the Hunza area of the disputed northwest region of Kashmir. The deployment follows Pakistan's agreement that China can set up an air base in Gilgit, mountain warfare training schools in the Himalayas, and a naval establishment near Karachi.

"Chinese Visit." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 121, no. 8, 20 August 1984, p. 13. TL501.A8

US Secretary of the Navy John Lehman is expected to discuss reciprocal port calls by Chinese and US warships during his visit to China in August 1984.

Also see: "No Port of Call." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 126, no. 45, 8 November 1984, p. 11 (HC411.F18), which reports that US Secretary of the Navy John Lehman is irritated by the slow Chinese response to a proposed US Navy port call in China; Wolf, Jim. "US Navy May Make Chinese Port Call." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 18, 10 November 1984, p. 819, which reports that China and the United States are negotiating on US ship visits to Chinese ports; "Global View: People's Republic of China." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 11, November 1984, p. 56, which notes that the recently proposed US Navy port call to China symbolizes increased technical cooperation between the Navies; "US Navy to Visit Chinese Port?" Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 22, 8 December 1984, p. 1005, which reports that the Pentagon expects to announce the first US Navy port call to China since 1949 but that the schedule is still being worked out; Chanda, Nayan. "Friend-ship Calls." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 126, no. 50, 13 December 1984, p. 18 (HC411.F18), which notes that US Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey and his

delegation will discuss details of the first US ship calls on Chinese ports during Vessey's January 1985 visit to China.

"Contemporary China" Collection Navy Volume Editorial Group. "Building a Great Wall of Steel on the Sea." Jianchuan Zhishi (Beijing), no. 61, October 1984, pp. 4-5. In Chinese.

Describes the early growth of the CPLA Navy, its successes in naval battles, and its aid in socialist construction. Discusses efforts to revolutionize, modernize, and regularize the CPLA Navy by ship and weapons modernization, improved education and training, and a modern logistics system. The people's navy not only can fight coordinated anti-amphibious coastal defense with the ground and air forces, but can also fight mobile and guerrilla sabotage warfare, thereby effectively protecting the motherland's sea borders.

Dai Yin. "The Far East Political Situation and Navies." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 9, issue 96, 1 November 1984, pp. 69-76. In Chinese.

Briefly describes the international political situation in the Asia-Pacific region, including Soviet and US military deployments. Section on China discusses the Soviet strategic threat and Chinese efforts to improve relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan in 1983. The cancelled LUDA contract should not lead to underestimating the long-range strategic results of China's developments of ship-to-ship missiles, ship-to-air missiles, sounding devices and electronic systems. Discusses surface ship and submarine developments and the construction of the FUQING Class of replenishment ships. Includes black and white photographs of two Chinese ships.

"Dangers in the South China Sea." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. xi, no. 3, September 1984, p. 5.

In May 1984, China sent 10 amphibious landing craft and 2,000 marines around the Xisha [Paracels] and Nansha [Spratly] Islands in a show of force intended to impress Vietnam. On 12 July 1984, a division-strength Vietnamese force attacked Malipo county in Yunnan Province. The change in Vietnamese tactics in Kampuchea suggests exceptionally heavy fighting in the wet season. Southeast Asia has lived with this situation for several years, but there are long term dangers for the region because the Soviet Union, in alliance with Vietnam, is very much an interested party in the region.

"Developing Military Ties." The Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio), vol. xxxvi, no. 34, 19 September 1984, p. 14. D839.C87

Translates a Tass dispatch from the 23 August 1984 issue of Pravda on US Secretary of the Navy John Lehman's visit to China. Cites a Tokyo Shimbun report that an agreement has been reached on an exchange of technology between the US and Chinese navies. Notes that China attaches great importance to establishing an exchange of this sort, as China is planning to modernize its naval forces. Also quotes Tokyo Shimbun as saying that the

prerequisites have been met for the "further development of military cooperation between Washington and Peking."

Ebata, Kensuke. "Chinese SSNs 'Now in Operation'." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 14, 13 October 1984, p. 603.

Renmin Ribao says that China has its own Chinese-designed and built nuclear-powered submarines which are now operating in a maritime defense role.

"Egypt: ASW Vessels From China." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xii, no. 9, September 1984, p. 1. UA10.D428

Egypt received three new antisubmarine warfare craft from China. They are said to be equipped with SONAR, depth charges, ASW rockets, and 25-mm and 57-mm antiaircraft guns.

"Egyptian Navy Strengthened." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 18, 10 November 1984, p. 821.

China delivered six fast attack craft (missile) and a frigate to the Egyptian Navy, according to the Middle East News Agency.

Gaines, Mike. "1984 World's Air Forces." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3936, 1 December 1984, pp. 1454-1455, 1457-1466, 1469-1474, 1476-1478, 1480-1488, 1490-1492, 1494-1510. TL501.F5

Section on China briefly discusses CPLA Air Force organization, the introduction of the F-8/FINBACK, and the F-6/FARMERs, A-5/FANTANS, and other aircraft in service. Notes that China has repeatedly shown interest in the acquisition of modern combat aircraft from the West, but has yet to produce any hard currency to back up the polite interest shown. Also describes CPLA Naval Aviation. Includes a black and white photograph of the F-8.

Goldrich, J.V.P., and Jones, P.D. "The Far Eastern Navies." U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, Maryland), vol. 110, no. 3, March 1984, pp. 61-66. V1.U8

Evaluates trends of development of East and Southeast Asian navies, including the CPLA Navy. The decision not to proceed with LUDA Class modernization will inhibit Chinese naval development. The attempts made to support Chinese designed and built sensors and electronics and produce indigenous surface-to-surface missiles (SSMs) and surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) should not be underestimated. China's submarine building program is dominated by the national preoccupation with acquiring a nuclear deterrent force. Construction of the XIA Class nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) must be consuming much of the resources available to the CPLA Navy.

Hahn, Bradley. "China in the SLBM Club." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. x, no. 8, February 1984, pp. 17-18, 20.

Traces the development of China's SLBM capability, with emphasis on the development of the XIA Class SSBN. China's first generation SLBM is a 2-stage, solid-fuel rocket with a range of 2,200-2,700 kilometers and is capable of delivering 20 to 200 kiloton warheads. There appear to be three, and possibly four, XIA hulls in existence, two of which are operational and deployed in the North Sea Fleet. Estimates that a figure of 50 SSBNs and 600 launchers could be reached by 2000. In Asia China's growing SLBM capability may soon become the balancing factor in international maritime strategic weapons competition. Includes a black and white photograph of a XIA Class submarine crew and a table of estimated ballistic missile and nuclear powered submarine construction, 1964-90.

Hahn, Bradley. "The Chinese Marine Corps." U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, Maryland), vol. 110, no. 3, March 1984, pp. 121-127. V1.U8

Describes various aspects of the CPLA "Marine Corps" or naval infantry, including history, organization, mission, installations, training and exercises, and amphibious lift capabilities. States that the "Marine Corps," although still in transition, is rapidly developing into a highly capable combat organization. It already has attained the critical readiness capability to invade, attack, or destroy invasion forces on the Asian mainland and nearby offshore islands. Black and white photographs of the naval infantry, a map of naval facilities and naval infantry units, an order of battle for amphibious assault ships, and a table of naval infantry armored assault vehicles are included.

Hahn, Bradley. "PRC Sea Power." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 12, December 1984, pp. 43-46.

Discusses the influence of Chinese maritime history on contemporary Chinese maritime thinking and trends. By the end of the 1960s China had initiated an extensive and expansive maritime program to build a powerful navy, a world-wide merchant marine, and an internationally competitive fishing industry. Describes Navy organization, strength, and naval shipbuilding, and merchant marine and fishing industry development. Discusses anticipated naval force modernization, operational experience, and sea power perceptions. At present the Navy would be a formidable opponent in anything less than a full-scale war in East Asia. By 2000, joint air-naval strike forces would present unacceptable risks to any power contemplating seaborne invasion or a coastal assault of the Chinese mainland.

"Israel's Tank Deal With China." Mideast Markets (London), vol. 11, no. 21, 15 October 1984, pp. 12-13. HF41.M52

China's 1984 National Day military parade revealed two weapons systems that almost certainly originated in Israel, a new 105-mm gun mounted on the T-69 tank and a sea-launchable antiship missile. Sources believe that between 1974 and 1976 Israel negotiated a deal to provide China with the technology and kits for rebuilding China's medium tanks. The transfer of technology may have been indirectly handled through Singapore by local

Chinese arms merchants. Israel also has begun to provide China with special ammunition--a tungsten round known as the "Arrow" which is able to penetrate the frontal armor of a Soviet T-72 tank. The antiship missile looks similar to the Israeli "Gabriel," but its sale to China cannot be confirmed.

Jacobs, G. "Chinese Coastal ASW Locally Controlled?" Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 11, 24 March 1984, p. 430.

Reports of Chinese naval exercises suggest that some coastal escort and antisubmarine ships may be assigned to "local" control, possibly within militia units and under Military Region commander authority. It is apparent that the CPLA Navy has instituted regionally-based fleet training centers specifically intended to coordinate annual and specialized exercises.

Jacobs, G. "Chinese Help Thai Navy Expansion." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 8, 3 March 1984, p. 315.

China may help Thailand's naval expansion program by supplying ROMEO Class diesel-electric submarines. China and Thailand have had closer ties since Vietnam increased its military activity along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Some Thai military leaders have stated that Chinese weapons are nearly as good as more expensive European equipment.

Jacobs, G. "PLA Navy: An Update." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), March 1984, pp. 51-54, 56. UA830.A8

Analyzes the major Chinese Navy developments in 1983, including two major maritime exhibitions (NATSEDES-83 and MARINTEC-83) and reduced military participation in the Sixth National People's Congress. Discusses the low priority for military modernization, reduced defense expenditures, and their implications for the Navy. Less ship construction and selective purchases of foreign technology are likely to result. Includes black and white photographs of ships and craft and tables on military budgets and defense procurement and industrial production.

Jacobs, G. "Update on China's "LUDA" DDs." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), August 1984, p. 70. UA830.A8

A CPLA Navy LUDA Class destroyer, designated with Pennant Number 132, has been fitted with a new planar-array radar similar to that seen on a JIANGDONG Class frigate and similar to the Hughes Corporation AN/SPS-39A 3-D air surveillance radar. The new radar is fitted atop a lattice mast just forward of the BEAN STICKS air search radar. The same destroyer has also been fitted with four new twin antiaircraft gun mounts in the same location as the former twin 37-mm mounts. The new mounts were covered with canvas, but are believed to be twin-barreled and either 30-mm or 57-mm.

Lenton, H.T. "A Review of World Naval Construction During 1983." Maritime Defence (London), vol. 9, no. 2, February 1984, pp. 35-38, 41-44, 47-48, 50-52. V1.M34

Surveys naval construction country by country around the world. Section on China notes that modernization of the LUDA Class destroyers has been abandoned because of high cost. Major naval construction efforts are with submarines, with continued construction of ROMEO Class submarines until difficulties with HAN and MING Class submarines are overcome.

"Marconi-Chinese Breakthrough." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 14, 13 October 1984, p. 624.

China is believed to have signed an \$8.1-million contract with Marconi Communication Systems of the United Kingdom for the supply of Marconi's integrated communications system, widely regarded as the most advanced HF shipborne radio system. Marconi will supply equipment for installation in several ships as well as in naval shore communications stations.

Also see: "British Radio Gear." China Business & Trade (Washington, D.C.), vol. vi, no. 10, 9 November 1984, p. 1; "Weekly Arms Transfer Tables." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 45, 12-18 November 1984, p. 6; "Chinese Navy Buys British." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 12, December 1984, p. 1905 (U1.I48); "Major Defense Contracts-Value Over \$1 Million." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 12, December 1984, p. 1907 (U1.I48); "Arms Transfer Tables." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xii, no. 12, December 1984, p. 24 (UA10.D428).

Muller, David G. "A Chinese Blockade of Taiwan." U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, Maryland), vol. 110, no. 9, September 1984, pp. 50-55. V1.U8

Beijing's threat to Taiwan is that of naval blockade, not invasion. China has not developed a capability to invade Taiwan, but does have forces to blockade the island. China will not invade because an invasion would be difficult and costly, pitting China's poor amphibious forces against Taiwan's strong defenses, and might fail altogether. It would make China's borders with the USSR and Vietnam vulnerable, would destroy much of Taiwan's economic value to China, and would alienate Taiwanese and world opinion. A naval blockade would provide an almost bloodless, risk-free, effective political and economic lever to resolve Taiwan's future in China's favor. Provides a scenario for the Chinese blockade of Taiwan. Concludes that Chinese military action against Taiwan could have serious implications for US interests in East Asia.

"Navy Construction Requires Education." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 36, 3 September 1984, pp. 8-9. DS701.P42

Summarizes an interview with CPLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing that appeared in Liaowang [Observation Post]. Liu says that China must speed up the construction of a modernized navy capable of opposing any sea-based invaders and safeguarding China's marine rights and interests. The Navy

must unify its thinking on building the Navy, must take part in economic construction, and must give higher priorities to better education and training.

"New Developments in China's Air Force and Navy Building." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 4, issue 91, 1 June 1984, p. 66. In Chinese.

The major new developments in the CPLA Air Force are: (1) the number of first category fighter regiments is at their highest level ever; (2) the limit of flying time for new pilots has decreased by two-thirds; (3) flight safety is the best since the founding of the Air Force; and (4) the combat ability of ground based air force units has been strengthened. The major new developments in the CPLA Navy are: (1) combat readiness has increased; (2) the number of ships and craft (third class and above) which can undertake strategic duties has increased; and (3) combined operations ability also has clearly been improved.

"New Radar Seen On Chinese Destroyers." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 11, 24 March 1984, p. 436.

A new planar-array radar has been fitted on at least one of the CPLA Navy's LUDA class destroyers recently seen in Shanghai.

"Off the Record." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 7, July 1984, p. 57.

Recently the CPLA Navy South Sea Fleet engaged in maneuvers off the Nansha Islands, claimed by China but predominantly in Vietnamese hands. Vietnam has been building up its forces on the islands.

Also see: "China Reinforcing South China Sea Islands?" Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 1, 14 July 1984, p. 7, which reports that diplomatic sources in Beijing say that China is reinforcing its positions on the Xisha Islands. China says that it is conducting naval exercises in the South China Sea area; "China Reinforcing South China Sea Islands?" Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), September 1984, p. 144 (UA830.A8), which reports that diplomatic sources in Beijing indicated that China was engaged in a major reinforcement of the Xisha Island garrisons. China denied the reports and stated that it was conducting naval exercises in the South China Sea area.

"Off the Record." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 11, November 1984, p. 57.

The London Daily Telegraph reports that China may allow Great Britain to keep a naval presence in Hong Kong after 1997.

"PRC Craft to Sri Lanka." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 15, 20 October 1984, p. 681.

Reports in Colombo say that the Sri Lankan Navy will acquire five additional unspecified craft from China.

"The PRC Mobile Hai Ying SSM in Service." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 1, issue 88, 1 March 1984, p. 25. In Chinese and English.

Briefly describes the HAI YING surface-to-surface missile (SSM), which is mounted on an amphibious Type-63 tank chassis. This new coastal defense weapon system successfully destroyed a target vessel in a trial. Includes a color photograph of the HAI YING missile.

"PRC Navy In Color." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 1, issue 88, 1 March 1984, pp. 20-23. In Chinese and English.

Color photographs accompanied by English and Chinese language captions describe various CPLA Navy ships and craft.

"PRC Offers To Build Ships." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), September 1984, p. 4. UA830.A8

During Thai Admiral Praphat Chanthwirat's visit to China, China proposed that it build ships for Thailand's Navy.

Preston, Antony. "The PLA Navy's Underwater Deterrent." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 16, 28 April 1984, pp. 659-660.

Traces the development of the CPLA Navy's strategic submarine force, which now provides the nucleus of a credible submarine-based nuclear deterrent. Describes production and probable deployment of the GOLF Class SSB, the HAN Class SSN, and the XIA Class (or DAQINGYU in China) 12-tube SSBN. Suggests that SSBNs may be deployed in the approaches to Japan, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, and the Bering Sea. Cautions against exaggerating the pace of development of the CPLAN strategic submarine force. Includes map of fleet headquarters, table of missile-firing submarines, and a black and white photograph of a DAJIANG Class submarine support ship.

Richardson, Michael. "Watch on the Spratlys." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. xi, no. 3, September 1984, pp. 8-9.

The fighting this year in the Sino-Vietnamese border zone has a life of its own and its momentum comes from the growing tension between Vietnam, allied with the Soviet Union, and China. Discusses Chinese and Vietnamese reports of cross-border artillery fire and territorial incursions. The jockeying has expanded to include the Nansha [Spratly] Islands, near which China conducted naval exercises in May 1984.

Saad, Shuhud. "China to Get Fibre Optic Communications From Japan." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), December 1984, p. 159. UA830.A8

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT) of Japan has agreed to complete a 670-km optic fiber communication line between Datong and Qinhuangdao via Beijing. The system will facilitate high-speed communications along the Datong-Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway and should be

completed between 1988 and 1990. The project is primarily civilian but has military implications, as the CPLA Navy's North Fleet submarine base and home port for some of China's nuclear submarine fleet is located in Qinhuangdao.

"Sino-Soviet Shuffle." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D. C.), vol. x, no. 46, 19-25 November 1984, p. 1.

Deng Xiaoping is reportedly "getting old" in the face of acrimonious Sino-Soviet talks. Meanwhile, the US Seventh Fleet keeps probing for opportunities to make official use of Chinese naval or port facilities.

"Submarine Forces." Navy International (Haslemere, United Kingdom), vol. 89, no. 12, December 1984, pp. 715-717, 719. V1.N77

Survey of diesel electric submarines (SSK) in non-Warsaw Pact and non-NATO navies. Notes that China has large numbers of ROMEO Class submarines in service and has supplied a number of these submarines to foreign countries such as Egypt and North Korea. Electronics and warfighting capabilities of these boats are severely limited. Estimates construction to be 9 SSK per year. Includes table of operational diesel electric submarines in non-Warsaw Pact navies, with listings for number, origin, class, year entered service, and remarks for Chinese SSKs.

"Subs for Bangladesh?" Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 19, 14-20 May 1984, p. 4.

Bangladesh is acquiring 6 ROMEO Class submarines from China, and is negotiating for three more squadrons of F-6/FARMER aircraft, according to the Patriot of New Delhi.

Also see: "Bangladesh Buys Chinese Submarines." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 23, 16 June 1984, p. 942, which cites military sources in New Delhi that the Bangladesh Navy will acquire 6 ROMEO Class submarines from China; "Submarines for Bangladesh." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 7, July 1984, p. 863 (U1.I48), which notes that Bangladesh has already received the first of six ROMEO Class submarines from China; "China and Bangladesh Conduct Military Trade." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 6, issue 93, 1 August 1984, p. 59 (In Chinese), which reports that Bangladesh has obtained the first of the six submarines from China and includes a black and white photograph of a ROMEO Class submarine.

Swanson, Bruce. "China's Emerging Navy." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, pp. 26-29. HF3128.U58

One of the most dramatic changes in China's military since 1970 has been the ascendancy of the CPLA Navy, which now possesses a limited blue-water capability and is thought to be the world's third largest navy. Factors that have directed China to a more maritimist philosophy include a major geo-political reorientation, changing economic objectives, military-strategic considerations, and increased governmental support. Describes CPLA Navy organization and naval doctrine. The Chinese Navy has outmoded

electronic systems and "antique" weaponry, and is technically deficient in conventional propulsion, naval aviation, and mine warfare. Discusses past mistakes made by the Chinese in naval modernization since the late 19th century as lessons for both the current Chinese leadership and firms hoping to sell to the CPLA Navy. Includes a diagram of CPLA Navy organization.

Swanson, Bruce. "The Chinese Navy's Purchasing Priorities." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, p. 30.
HF3128.U58

The 1983 NATSEDES naval exhibition in Shanghai provided an excellent guide to the CPLA Navy's needs. Over 75 West European companies set up 250 exhibits and held 50 technical briefings on propulsion systems, weapons, aviation, electronics, and technical data processing. More than 15,000 visitors, most of them CPLA personnel, attended the show. Lists the topics of technical briefings given by individual companies.

Tang Jianrao, He Fenglong, Ge Fengzhang, and Jia Mingzu. "His Heart Turns Toward the Ocean." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 447, September 1984, pp. 20-21. In Chinese.

From the time he became a sailor in 1971, Lu Shangqing has given himself completely to the ocean. Lu is now commander of ship number 829 of the East Sea Fleet and continues to enthusiastically carry out his training and patrol duties. Includes black and white photographs of Lu, his ship, and his ship's crew in action.

"Unsinkable Carrier." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 123, no. 9, 1 March 1984, p. 7. HC411.F18

China has launched a concerted drive to build up the air arm of the CPLA Navy.

"US-China Talks Could Boost Naval Cooperation." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 9, 8 September 1984, p. 387.

Closer US-China military cooperation is anticipated following US Secretary of the Navy John Lehman's 15-22 August 1984 visit to China. Lehman met with Chinese military leaders and had three hours of "wide-ranging talks" with Navy Commander Liu Huaqing, which were termed "beneficial to the naval forces of both countries."

van Kuffeler, F. de Blocq. "Navies in 1983: Part 2: Non-NATO and Third World." Navy International (Haslemere, United Kingdom), vol. 89, no. 3, March 1984, pp. 147-153. V1.N77

Surveys non-NATO and Third World navy developments in 1983 and includes tables on fast attack craft (missile) and major ships planned or under construction. Section on China notes that the CPLA Navy is third in the world in personnel strength, but is largely a coastal defense force. Also states that gigantic efforts are being made to develop a ballistic missile submarine system.

"Vietnam Criticizes China." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 23, 15 December 1984, p. 1051.

Vietnam strongly criticized China's willingness to host US port calls as a "new and dangerous step" in Beijing's military collusion with Washington.

"Without Undue Commotion." The Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio), vol. xxxvi, no. 33, 12 September 1984, p. 13. D839.C87

Translates a 16 August 1984 Pravda article on US Secretary of the Navy John Lehman's forthcoming visit to China. Quotes The New York Times as saying that the Reagan administration is "firmly and without undue commotion working toward further reconciliation with China." States that Lehman will discuss the question of US Navy ship goodwill visits to Chinese ports and the question of supplying naval armaments to China.

Zhang Hanting, Du Zhenjin, Su Jing, and Yu Shan. "It's a Warship, It's Also a Crucible." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 443, May 1984, pp. 16-17. In Chinese.

A certain escort ship detachment of the East Sea Fleet has cultivated large numbers of dual use personnel, earning the praise of CPLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi. Includes black and white photographs of sailors on the ship.

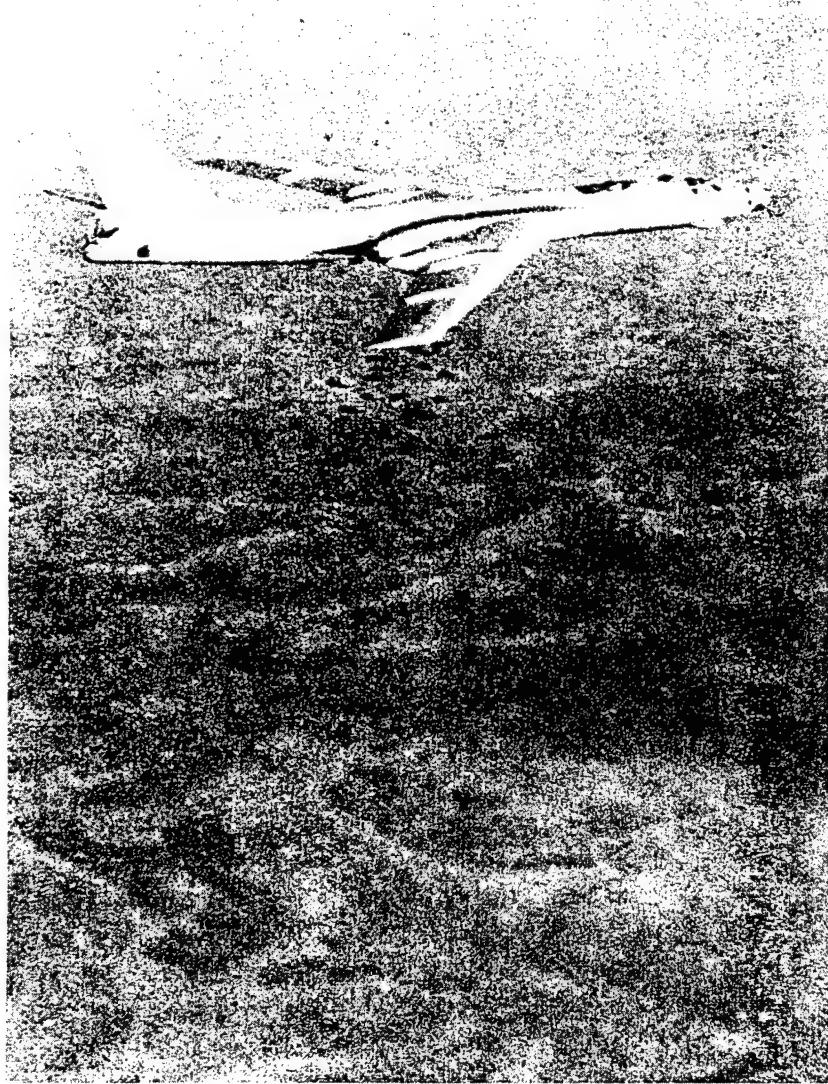
Zhang Ronggen, Wei Xiaopeng, and Jia Mingzu. "They're Headed for the Sea." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 440, February 1984, pp. 18-21. In Chinese.

Report on the Naval Academy at Dalian, which trains surface warfare officers. Stresses the high scientific and technical level of the instruction. Includes color and black and white photographs of classroom and sea training.

Zhao Qi. "School on the Sea." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 450, December 1984, pp. 26-27. In Chinese.

An East Sea Fleet outpost escort ship force is not only a fighting fortress guarding the motherland's sea border but also a school on the sea for training dual-use personnel. Sailors' specialties are divided into three general categories--electrical and radar, ship-handling and sonar, and armaments and defense. The sailors receive training according to these categories, whether the ship is in port, at sea, or in repair. First-class technicians have tripled and second-class technicians have doubled since 1980. Includes black and white photographs of ships and sailors training.

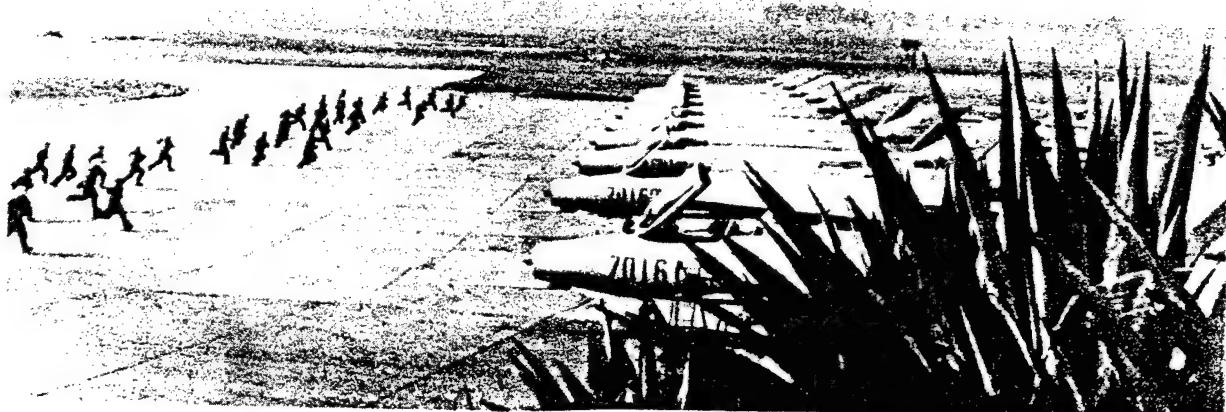
5. AIR FORCE



B-6/BADGER on Bombing Practice



CPLA Air Force Navigator Wei Guojiang



Pilots Rush to F-7/FISHBEDs During Exercise

a. Monographs

Pretty, Ronald T., ed. Jane's Weapon System 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 1017 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for China are included in the section on strategic weapons systems, battlefield support, coastal defense weapons, shipborne weapons, mobile SAMs, air defenses, drones, naval guns, aircraft armament, and ground radar. Brief descriptions and black and white photographs are provided where available.

Shengshi Hongguan-Jianguo Sanshiwu Zhounian Tuji [Grand View of the Flourishing Era-Photoessay of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC]. Hong Kong: Wen Wei Po, 1984. 244 pp. Illustrated. Tables. In Chinese.

The national defense section in this beautiful coffee table book has subsections on defense modernization, the CPLA Navy, Air Force, and missile forces. Color and black and white photographs illustrate the development of China's military.

Spence, David W. 1984 World Military Aircraft Forecast. Greenwich, Connecticut: Defense Marketing Services, 1984. Various pagings. UG1240.S64 Tables. Illustrated.

This study provides tabular data primarily on non-Communist fixed-wing aircraft. Inventory figures for Chinese aircraft in Third World air forces and production forecasts for Chinese aircraft in license assembly are included.

Taylor, John W.R., ed. Jane's All the World's Aircraft 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 948 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. TL501.F3

Briefly describes Chinese state aircraft factories. Describes in detail CPLA aircraft produced in these factories, providing specifications, line drawings, and black and white photographs for the F-6/FARMER, A-5/FANTAN, F-7/FISHBED, F-8/FINBACK, B-5/BEAGLE, and B-6/BADGER, as well as for helicopters and transports. Also includes entries for the B-2 target drone (with specifications and a black and white photograph) and Chinese gas turbine engines (with a table of specifications and a black and white photograph of the WP-6 turbojet).

b. Serials

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"Airscene: China." Air International (Scarborough, United Kingdom), vol. 26, no. 1, January 1984, p. 2. UA630.A1A35

A major CPLA Navy modernization plan reportedly includes construction of up to five 20,000 ton aircraft carriers, each able to accomodate 25 helicopters or a dozen V/STOL aircraft.

"Airscene: China." Air International (Scarborough, United Kingdom), vol. 26, no. 6, June 1984, p. 264. UA630.A1A35

China has made oblique approaches to the United States to procure two squadrons of F-16 fighters.

". . . And Updates F-7." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3931, 27 October 1984, p. 1092. TL501.F5

China released details of a new variant of the F-7/FISHBED with Western avionics. The new model, the F-7M, is basically similar to the old model, but is slightly longer at 14.9 m and has a maximum take-off weight of 8,900 kg. The F-7M has been extensively modernized with Western avionics, including ranging radar, a weapon-aiming computer, and radio. A videotape of the F-7M gave a very brief glimpse of the aircraft carrying an air-to-air missile resembling the Matra R.550 Magic; the Chinese say the new PL-7 missile is an entirely indigenous design.

"'AWACS' for China." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 120, no. 17, 23 April 1984, p. 17. TL501.A8

China has asked the Reagan administration to sell it Boeing E-3A airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft to help improve surveillance of its borders. The AWACS request was coupled with a proposal that the United States subsidize the purchase of aircraft through a grant or foreign military sales program, because of lack of funds in China's military budget.

Also see: "AWACS Requested." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), August 1984, p. 108 (UA830.A8), which notes that China requested AWACS during President Reagan's visit to China. The United States could authorize sale of the AWACS if the administration first notified Congress that China was now eligible under provisions of the Arms Export Control Act. If sold, the Chinese version would likely resemble the "sanitized" version being supplied to Saudi Arabia. "Weekly Arms Transfer Tables." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 18, 7-13 May 1984, p. 8.

"Cairo Exhibition Preview." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xii, no. 11, November 1984, p. 1.

Preview of the Cairo Defense Equipment Exhibition of November 1984 notes that Egypt is assembling the Chinese F-7/FISHBED under license. Some of these F-7s may have been provided to Iraq.

"Cheap at the Rice." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 26, 28 June 1984, p. 11. HC411.F18

Thailand has begun negotiating with China for the purchase of the reconnaissance version of the F-7 FISHBED. The aircraft would cost about \$3 million each but could be paid for with rice under a barter agreement.

"China Deploys SAMs." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 3, 28 July 1984, p. 95.

The CPLA Air Force has deployed "domestically developed" SAM units in north China.

"China Develops a New Fighter." Hangkong Zhishi (Beijing), no. 163, October 1984, p. 22. In Chinese.

Reproduces US aviation magazine reports from 1980, 1982, and 1984 on the development of the CPLA Air Force's new F-8/FINBACK fighter. Discusses problems in development beyond the prototype stage and putting the F-8 into production.

"China Develops Own Fighter." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3927, 29 September 1984, p. 787. TL501.F5

The unveiling of the F-8/FINBACK suggests that China is at last recovering from the traumatic events of the 1960s, which set back its fledgling aerospace industry by 2 decades. Had contact with the Soviet Union been maintained, China would probably have gone on to build later MiGs (MiG 21s and beyond). The break left China without an attack aircraft and development of an indigenous design became a priority. The A-5 FANTAN entered service in the early 1970s, but design probably began soon after 1960. Design of a new interceptor began in the early 1970s. The F-8 appears to be twin-engined and derived from the F-7/FISHBED. China's next step beyond the F-8 is unclear. Includes a black and white photograph and line drawings of the F-8.

"China Looks at PW 124." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 9, 8 September 1984, p. 374.

China is looking at the Pratt & Whitney Canada PW 124 turboprop as a possible alternate engine for the YUN-7, the Chinese version of the An-24 COKE civil and military transport.

"China Reveals Radar Data." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 17, 3 November 1984, p. 764.

Chinese participating in the Defendory '84 defense exhibition in Athens revealed some sketchy data about Chinese military and air traffic control radars: the JY-8, the 1-D Type 44-D, the Type 843A, the JLG-43, the JLP-4D, and others. The Chinese claimed the systems used advanced technology, but most are based on early Soviet models and updated by digital plot extraction techniques.

"China Talks." Janes's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 8, 3 March 1984, p. 310.

Bangladesh Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud will likely discuss obtaining more air force equipment from China while there for talks on energy supplies.

"China Unveils New Fighter." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3926, 22 September 1984, p. 712. TL501.F5

China has unveiled its long-awaited new fighter, the F-8/FINBACK. The F-8, clearly derived from the MiG-21/FISHBED, appears to be a twin-engined, delta-wing, Mach 2 interceptor. The engines are probably Chinese-built Tumansky R-11 turbojets. The F-8 resembles the Mikoyan Ye-152a Flipper prototype of 1961. Development of the F-8 began in the early 1970s. Includes a black and white photograph of the F-8.

"China's Pilot Recruitment System Reform." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 10, issue 97, 1 December 1984, p. 69. In Chinese.

Beginning in 1984 the CPLA Air Force reformed its pilot recruitment system by enrolling pilots from among outstanding middle school graduates. The students take an examination in mathematics, physics, chemistry, language and literature, and politics. On entering Air Force schools they study university-level courses in addition to receiving pilot training.

"Chinese Exercise." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 11, 22 September 1984, p. 486.

The CPLA conducted a large-scale exercise involving the breach of an enemy blockade at the mouth of the Changjiang River. The East Sea Fleet, the ground forces, air force, and militia units participated in the exercise.

"Chinese Interest in US Fighters." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 19, 14-19 May 1984, p. 4.

China reportedly is interested in buying the General Dynamics F-16 fighter aircraft.

Also see: "Arms Transfer Tables." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xii, no. 9, September 1984, pp. 24-25. UA10.D428

"Chinese Troops in Mountain Regions." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), October 1984, p. 114. UA830.A8

An Indian newspaper reports that Chinese troops have "set up camps" in certain isolated mountainous areas in northern Pakistan. According to the report, Pakistan will also allow China to establish a naval base at Karachi and an air force base at Gilgit.

"Chinese Troops Reported in Hunza." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 10, 15 September 1984, p. 436.

According to a report from Srinagar, three companies of Chinese mountain troops are now operating in the Hunza area of the disputed northwest region of Kashmir. The deployment follows Pakistan's agreement that China can set up an airbase in Gilgit, mountain warfare training schools in the Himalayas, and a naval establishment near Karachi.

"Chinese Visit." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 4, 4 August 1984, p. 134.

CPLA Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa stopped over in Bangkok on a tour of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Chow Ching-wen. "Military Leaders Spoke on 'August 1 Army Day'." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxix, no. 4, 16 August 1984, pp. 3-6. DS701.P38

Quotes from speeches made by CPLA leaders commemorating the 57th anniversary of the CPLA in August 1984. Zhang Aiping discussed organizational reform and the external threat; Yang Shangkun discussed improved training, weapons modernization, and the building of combined-arms units; and CPLA Air Force Deputy Commander Wang Hai discussed Air Force modernization.

"Fantan Goes On Sale." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3932, 3 November 1984, pp. 1154-1155. TL501.F5

The China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC) is now offering the A-5/FANTAN for export. The A-5 is 15.65 m long and is powered by two WP-6 turbojets. The cockpit layout is much neater than the MiG-19's and all switch and instrument captions are in English. Also discusses gunsights, bombs, and air-frame changes from earlier models. Includes color and black and white photographs of the A-5.

Feazel, Michael. "Singapore Marketing Chinese-Built F-7, A-5." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 121, no. 25, 17 December 1984, p. 21. TL501.A8

Aerospace Industries, Pte., Ltd. (AIPL) of Singapore has begun to market improved versions of the F-7/FISHBED and the A-5/FANTAN to Third World customers. Describes updated fire control equipment and avionics and other changes on the F-7 offered for purchase. China is including a complete package of manuals, spare parts, equipment, and training in its marketing plan for the F-7. Briefly describes the A-5 and includes a table of specifications for the A-5.

"Finback-A Revealed." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 12, December 1984, p. 1789. U1.I48

The CPLA Air Force's newly revealed F-8/FINBACK is essentially a scaled-up MiG-21 with two engines and bears a close resemblance in overall proportions and dimensions to the Soviet MIKOYAN/E-152A. The FINBACK design

(China's "great leap sideways") indicates that Chinese industry has yet to build and successfully demonstrate an original configuration for any aircraft. China's efforts to acquire a more efficient powerplant have been fruitless as well. The outlook for the CPLA Air Force seems distinctly bleak, as China has virtually none of the elements of a modern air force.

Also see: "China Publishes 'Jian-8' (?) Fighter Photograph." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, inside front cover (in Chinese), which reports that on 30 August 1984 Xinhua News Agency published a photograph of China's newest, indigenously designed and built high-altitude, high-speed fighter, believed to be the JIAN-8 (F-8/FINBACK). Based on the photograph, the new aircraft has many new features developed from the F-7/FISHBED. No weapons were visible from the photograph. Includes a table of specifications and a black and white photograph for each of the aircraft. "China Successfully Develops a New Fighter." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 9, 1 November 1984, pp. 10-11 (in Chinese), which reproduces in part old reports on the new F-8/FINBACK fighter taken from Flight International (London) and World Military Machines 1981 (Japan). Describes the development of the F-8 from the F-7/FISHBED and provides some information on the design and engine. Includes a table of technical specifications, a black and white photograph of the F-8, and line drawings. "China's New Fighter." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3937, 8 December 1984, p. 1544 (TL501.F5), includes a captioned black and white photograph of the F-8/FINBACK. "One of the Best Pictures . . ." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 22, 8 December 1984, p. 1003, which provides a captioned black and white photograph of the F-8/FINBACK.

Gaines, Mike. "1984 World's Air Forces." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3936, 1 December 1984, pp. 1454-1455, 1457-1466, 1469-1474, 1476-1478, 1480-1488, 1490-1492, 1494-1510. TL501.F5

Section on China briefly discusses CPLA Air Force organization, the introduction of the F-8/FINBACK, and the F-6/FARMER, A-5/FANTAN, and other aircraft in service. Notes that China has repeatedly shown interest in the acquisition of modern combat aircraft from the West, but has yet to produce any hard currency to back up the polite interest shown. Also describes CPLA Naval Aviation. Includes a black and white photograph of the F-8.

Gander, Terry J. "Light Anti-aircraft Guns from Norinco." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 24, 22 December 1984, pp. 1099-1100.

Describes antiaircraft guns offered for sale by China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO). Some technical details and differences from the original Soviet designs are provided for a variety of 12.7-mm, 14.5-mm, 37-mm, and 57-mm antiaircraft guns. Includes black and white photographs of some of the guns.

Healy, Melissa. "State Readies Victory Shriek Over 'White Hawk' for China." Defense Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. 5, no. 56, 6 August 1984, p. 5.

United Technologies' Sikorsky Aircraft Division has concluded a deal with China for the sale of 24 S-70C helicopters at a cost of \$150 million. The State Department's legislative affairs branch is warily eyeing Congressional reaction to the proposed sale. The civilian version of the Black Hawk helicopters come equipped with a military standard General Electric engine for use in China's mountainous areas. The S-70C will be used for civilian, military, and VIP transport.

Also see: "China Will Purchase Sikorsky S-70Cs." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 121, no. 7, 13 August 1984, p. 28. (TL501.A8), notes that the \$140-million deal with China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation and China Polytechnologies Corporation included helicopters, spare parts, and training. The helicopters were purchased for civilian high-altitude utility and rescue missions, but the agreement does not restrict the S-70Cs from use as military transport. The sale requires approval from the State Department and Congressional notification because the transaction exceeds \$50 million and the T700 helicopter engines are on the US munitions control list. "Sikorsky Sells in China." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3921, 18 August 1984, p. 96 (TL501.F5). Sikorsky is on the brink of a major breakthrough into the Chinese aviation market with a \$140-million contract to supply 24 S-70Cs to the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation and China Polytechnologies Corporation. The contract has been preliminarily cleared by the US State Department, but must be sanctioned by Congress and NATO. The S-70Cs will be powered by the T700-TE-701A engine which is on the US munitions list and is subject to export controls. Sikorsky argues that the contract is between civilian organizations for civilian aircraft, although it is widely accepted that the helicopters will be used by the CPLA. "Sikorsky Lands China Copter Deal." China Business and Trade (Washington, D.C.), vol. vi, no. 5, 23 August 1984, p. 2, which notes that the \$140-million contract was signed with China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation (MACHIMPEX) and China Polytechnologies Corporation. The State Department approved the sale and chances appear favorable for COCOM approval. The engines will be equipped with extra power, because they will be used in Tibet at high altitudes. "Signed." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 33, 17 August 1984, p. 39 (DS1.A715), notes that the contract is valued at \$140 million and that the helicopters are to be used for transport and medical evacuation by the CPLA in Tibet. "China (PRC): Buys US Military Helicopters." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xii, no. 9, September 1984, p. 1 (UA10.D428), which erroneously reports that the helicopter purchased is the Black Hawk (the military version of the S-70C) and lists the contract to be \$150 million. "Weekly Arms Transfer Tables." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 37, 17-23 September 1984, p. 8, also lists the helicopters as Black Hawk; "China Purchases 24 S-70C Helicopters." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, p. 64 (in Chinese), which notes that China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation and China Polytechnologies Corporation signed the contract for \$140 million. It is believed that the Chinese military will use the helicopters for transport in Tibet.

Includes a black and white photograph of a Sikorsky S-70C in flight. "Chinese S-70C Delivered." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3936, 1 December 1984, p. 1437 (TL501.F5), which states that China formally received the first of 24 Sikorsky S-70C helicopters in a ceremony attended by former Secretary of State Alexander Haig (a Sikorsky consultant) on 15 November 1984.

Jacobs, George. "Pakistan Adds More Chinese A-5 Aircraft." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 10, 17 March 1984, p. 394.

A new squadron of Chinese-supplied A-5/FANTAN strike aircraft has been commissioned at the Pakistan Air Force Masroor Air Base.

"Jian-7 and Qiang-5 Data Unveiled." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 9, issue 96, 1 November 1984, pp. 12-17. In Chinese and English.

Describes China's F-7/FISHBED and A-5/FANTAN fighters based on material published in the September 1984 Guoji Hangkong (Beijing). Describes modifications of the cannon, air intake, engine, fire control and other electronic systems made on the export model of the F-7. Section on the A-5 in English does not give as much detail as the Chinese does on aircraft role, design, and performance. Includes tables of specifications, black and white photographs, and line drawings of the two aircraft.

Jian Chuan. "Retired Army Surgeon Serves the People." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 30, 23 July 1984, pp. 20-22. DS701.P42

Zhou Chao, party member and former vice president of the Ji'nan Air Force hospital, retired in 1980 and returned to his village to practice medicine. He has treated over 7,000 patients in the past 3 years. Zhou sees patients at all hours of the day and night and has continued to practice even in flood conditions. Zhou Chao is called "a living Bethune among us" by local peasants and has been recognized by the CPLA Air Force.

Ke Min. "Qiang-5 Supersonic Attack Fighter Developed by Our Country." Guoji Hangkong (Beijing), no. 259, September 1984, pp. 2-3. In Chinese.

Describes the development history, mission, and design of the A-5/FANTAN close support fighter. The A-5 has sweptback wings, lateral air intakes, a conventional semimonocoque fuselage, and two WP-2 engines. Includes a table of specifications, line drawings, and black and white photographs of A-5s and the A-5 bombsight.

Li Guangfu, Xiao Yu, and Wu Shouqing. "Preserver of the Five Points." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 449, November 1984, p. 36. In Chinese.

Air Force Regimental 2d Group Navigation Director Wei Guoqiang had only a junior middle school education when he began to study bombing. He studied and trained hard and came to know his regiment's aircraft and personnel like the palm of his hand. In the past two years his bombing training class has an unbroken record of 5-point (perfect) scores. Includes black and white photographs of Wei, his classes, and a B-6/BADGER bomber.

Liang Changsheng, Zhang Fuhan, Ma Zhongyuan, Li Mingjian, Yang Xuezu, and Liu Zhibin. "Use Speed to Control Speed--Swift as a Thunderbolt." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 439, January 1984, pp. 2-5. In Chinese.

Describes an antiairborne defense exercise that typifies the strengthening of combined-arms tactical training in the CPLA. The exercise involved paratroopers, militia, infantry, and tanks. Includes black and white and color photographs of the exercise.

Liu Zhen. "China-Produced Supersonic Fighter Jian-7." Guoji Hangkong (Beijing), no. 259, September 1984, pp. 4-5. In Chinese.

The F-7/FISHBED is a single-seat supersonic jet fighter and can be used in aerial combat, escort, air superiority, and ground support roles. The F-7 has a delta-wing, nose air intake design, WP-7A afterburning turbojet engine, and a maximum high-altitude speed of about Mach 2. Discusses improvements made on the export model, including fire-control and other electronic equipment. Includes a table of specifications, line drawings, and a black and white photograph of the F-7 cockpit.

Mao Guobin, Xiao Yu, and Wu Shouqing. "A Man Who Explores the Wind and Clouds." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 445, July 1984, pp. 24-25. In Chinese.

Describes the intellectual endeavors of Air Force Meteorological Training Regiment Commander Lu Zhonghan and his wife Wang Wanxin, who have recently compiled and published a Concise Meteorological Dictionary.

"Military Helicopter Production." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, DC), vol. xii, no. 6/7, June/July 1984, p. 29. UA10.D428

Lists military helicopter production outside the Soviet bloc. Data for China includes organization, product areas, products, and address of organization producing the helicopters.

Munson, Kenneth. "China's B-2 Target Drone Revealed." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 8, 3 March 1984, p. 307.

Provides details of the B-2 target drone manufactured by China's Chang-cheng Scientific Instrumentation Factory. The B-2, designed for weapon system training and gunnery practice, is said to be simple to operate and requires a minimum of crew training.

"New Aircraft Developments." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), August 1984, p. 108. UA830.A8

New aircraft developments are underway in China, some of which have potential military applications. As CAAC can be used for troop transport during periods of crisis or national mobilization, the new and old versions of Y-10 and Y-7 transport used by CAAC could be pressed into service for the CPLA Air Force.

"New Developments in China's Air Force and Navy Building." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 4, issue 91, 1 June 1984, p. 66. In Chinese.

The major new developments in the CPLA Air Force are: (1) the number of first category fighter regiments is at their highest level ever; (2) the limit of flying time for new pilots has decreased by two-thirds; (3) flight safety is the best since the founding of the Air Force; and (4) the combat ability of ground based air force units has been strengthened. The major new developments in the CPLA Navy are: (1) combat readiness has increased; (2) the number of ships and craft (third class and above) which can undertake strategic duties has increased; and (3) combined operations ability has also clearly been improved.

"Pakistan Adds More A-5s." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), May 1984, p. 103. UA830.A8

A new squadron of Chinese-supplied A-5/FANTAN strike aircraft was placed in commission at the Pakistan Air Force Masroor Air Base at the end of 1983.

"Pakistan to Get More Chinese Aircraft." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 8, August 1984, p. 1005. U1.I48

Pakistan will procure an additional 100 A-5/FANTAN attack fighters from China at a unit cost of approximately \$1 million.

"Pratt & Whitney Heads for China." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3925, 15 September 1984, p. 626. TL501.F5

China and Yugoslavia could be the next sales areas for Pratt & Whitney's PW1120 turbojet, which would be used to power new indigenous fighters. Yugoslavia received an export license for the PW1120 in May 1984 and Pratt & Whitney is currently awaiting a decision from the US State Department about the sale to China. Pratt & Whitney will probably be allowed only to sell the engine complete and not be allowed to enter into a co-production deal.

"PRC Air Force Progress." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 45, 12-18 November 1984, p. 3.

A recent Beijing press commentary praised CPLA Air Force developments, citing improvements in combat skills, flight safety, and education.

"PRC F-7s For US?" Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 27, 9-15 July 1984, p. 3.

China is willing to sell F-7/FISHBEDs to LTV aerospace, which wants to sell the F-7s to the US Navy to use in an adversary aircraft role for pilot training.

Also see: "Defence." Sino-British Trade Review (London), no. 239, August 1984, p. 9, which notes that LTV is negotiating on behalf of the US Navy.

Ri Xin. "A Visit to the First "China-Built Ground-Based Flight Simulator." Hangkong Zhishi (Beijing), no. 154, January 1984, pp. 4-5. In Chinese.

Describes a visit to China's first indigenous ground-based flight simulator designed and built by the Beijing Aeronautical Institute, the Shuguang Electrical Machinery Factory, and the Beijing Precision Machinery Research Institute. Describes in lay terms the control system, the simulator airframe, the simulated terrain, and the author's five minutes of "flying" time while trying out the simulator. Notes that the simulator has been delivered to the CPLA Air Force for use. Includes line drawings of the simulator.

Also see: "China-Developed Combat Flight Simulator." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 11, issue 86, 1 January 1984, pp. 31-33, (in Chinese), which describes in detail China's first indigenously designed and produced combat flight simulator. The F-7 simulator simulates speeds of up to 800 kilometers per hours, a maximum altitude of 7,000 meters, and take off, landing, and flight under all weather conditions. Includes black and white and color photographs of the simulator and control room.

Ross, Madelyn C. "China's Air Defense." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, pp. 31-33. HF3128.U58

The CPLA Air Force presents the greatest modernization challenge to China's military planners as equipment is 20 years out of date. Discusses China's military aircraft industry before and after the withdrawal of Soviet advisors in 1960. China's success in developing military aircraft seems to have convinced the Chinese that the emphasis should be on importing key equipment and technology rather than large numbers of aircraft. Discusses Chinese interest in equipment to enhance the F-8/FINBACK and in V/STOL aircraft, transports, AWACS, and helicopters. China's interest in aviation equipment from developed countries comes when China is actively marketing its own military equipment to developing countries. Includes a black and white photograph of the A-5/FANTAN.

Schofield, Carolyn. "China's Aviation Industry." Sino-British Trade Review (London), no. 238, July 1984, pp. 1-4.

Aviation companies wishing to sell to China must deal with different branches of the aviation industry or the CPLA Air Force depending on which product they offer. Briefly discusses the relationship between the Ministry of Aeronautics (formerly Aviation Industry) and the China National Aerotechnology Import Export Corporation, aircraft and engines produced, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, and the CPLA Air Force. CPLA Air Force purchasing has previously tended to hide behind China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation or the trading corporation of the appropriate defense industry. The military is now setting up its own agents in the international market place to buy new and sell old weapons.

"Subs for Bangladesh?" Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 19, 14-20 May 1984, p. 4.

Bangladesh is acquiring 6 ROMEO Class submarines from China, and is negotiating for three more squadrons of F-6/FARMER aircraft, according to the Patriot of New Delhi.

"Thai-China Visit." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 1, 14 July 1984, p. 9.

Thai Air Force Commander in Chief Praphan Thopatemi visited China in June 1984 to meet with CPLA Air Force officers and inspect air defense capabilities.

"Unsinkable Carrier." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 123, no. 9, 1 March 1984, p. 7. HC411.F18

China has launched a concerted drive to build up the air arm of the CPLA Navy.

"US Avionics for China." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 1, 14 July 1984, p. 9.

China will receive US avionics to modernize F-8/FINBACK fighters, according to reports from Hong Kong.

"US Firm May Sell Jet Engines." China Business & Trade (Washington, D.C.), vol. vi, no. 7, 23 September 1984, p. 1.

United Technologies Corporation subsidiary Pratt & Whitney is awaiting State Department advice as to whether it can sell its new PW1120 turbojet engine to China. China would use the engines in F-7/FISHBED and F-8/FINBACK fighters.

"US to Arm China." Flight International (London), vol. 125, no. 3919, 23 June 1984, p. 1598. TL501.F5

Talks between Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger have reportedly led to an initial agreement to sell US air defense and antiaarmor missile systems to China.

Wang Hai. "Thirty-five Years of the People's Air Force." Hangkong Zhishi (Beijing), no. 162, September 1984, pp. 2-3. In Chinese.

CPLA Air Force Deputy Commander Wang Hai describes the CPLA Air Force's founding, achievements in the Korean War, and other successes in defending China's air space and manufacturing aircraft. Mentions CPLA Air Force efforts to serve the people by participating in economic construction and rescue efforts. Discusses CPLA Air Force reforms in pilot training and cadre education. Calls on the Taiwan Air Force to help bring about the unification of the motherland. Includes black and white photographs of aircraft and pilots.

Warwick, Graham. "Military Aircraft of the World." Flight International (London), vol. 125, no. 3916, 26 May 1984, pp. 1407-1408, 1411-1414, 1417-1420, 1425-1427, 1430-1433, 1438-1442, 1447, 1452-1456. TL501.F5

Survey of world military aircraft includes the F-6/FARMER, the F-7/FISHBED, the F-8/FINBACK, the A-5/FANTAN, the B-5/BEAGLE, the B-6/BADGER, and several transport planes in the entries for China. Includes tables with specifications for types of aircraft.

Wrixon, Tim. "Air Defence Equipment - World Review." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 10, 17 March 1984, pp. 400-408, 410.

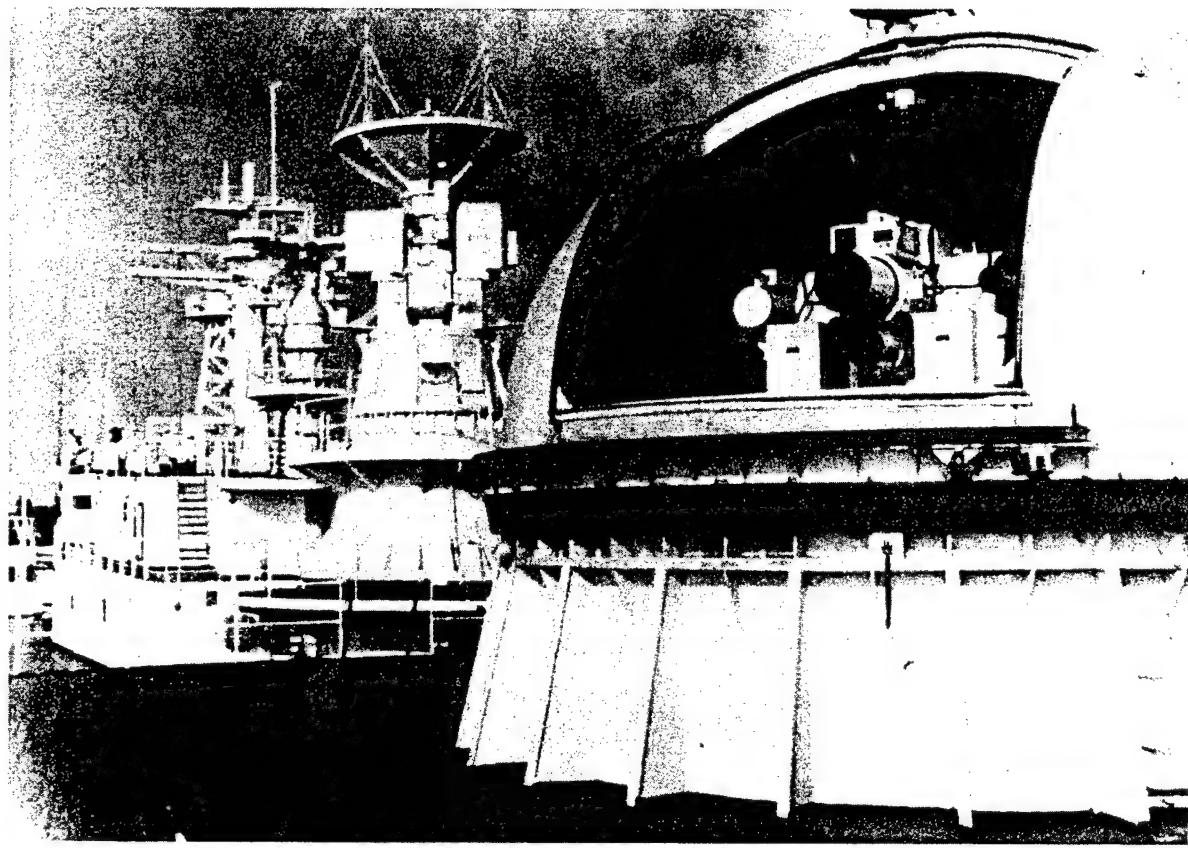
Surveys equipment produced by the world's major aerospace manufacturing nations. Section on China discusses the capabilities and estimated numbers of the Shenyang F-6 [FARMER], the Qiang A-5 [FANTAN], the Shenyang F-8 [FINBACK], the Shenyang F-5 [FRESCO], and the Xi'an F-7 [FISHBED]. Includes black and white photographs of the Qiang A-5 and the Xian F-7.

Wrixon, Tim. "Chinese Reveal Q-5 Data." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 20, 26 May 1984, pp. 828-830.

The A-5/FANTAN attack aircraft was an original piece of design work which adapted the basic MiG-19 airframe by extending the nose and providing twin engine intakes. The A-5 is now being exported, and the Chinese have thus released full technical data, which Wrixon details. Includes black and white photographs of the A-5 and A-5 parts in production.

Also see: Liu Lixun, trans. "China Breaks Secrecy on the Qiang-5 Fighter." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 6, issue 93, 1 August 1984, pp. 53-55 (in Chinese), which translates Wrixon's article and includes black and white photographs of the A-5, A-5 cockpit, and A-5 engine; "What is the Performance of China's 'Qiang-5'?" Hangkong Zhishi (Beijing), no. 162, September 1984, pp. 12-13 (in Chinese), which translates Wrixon's article.

6. SPACE



Theodolite on YUANWANG Class Survey Ship



Meteorological Observation Before Space Launch

a. Monographs

[No monographs included in the SPACE chapter.]

b. Serials

Chen Shouchun. "China's Space Industry." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxii, no. 10, October 1984, pp. 32-34, 39. DS701.C643

Discusses the development of Chinese rockets and satellites from the beginning of the space program in the 1950s to the launch of an experimental communications satellite in April 1984. States that China's aim in developing space technology is to benefit the people and that China will never spend huge sums of money on the space race. Includes color and black and white photographs of launch vehicles and tracking equipment.

"China Running In the Space Race." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 43, 22 October 1984, pp. 8-9. DS701.P42

China has shown that it ranks among the world's leading nations in carrier rocket and satellite technology, putting 15 satellites into space over the past 15 years. China is the third nation in the world, after the United States and the Soviet Union, to master the technology for recovering satellites. China's space technology is also making great contributions to the national economy in areas such as mineral exploration and land and forestry resource surveys.

"China's Satellite Launch." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 15, 20 October 1984, p. 669.

China launched its 16th satellite into space on 12 September 1984. The satellite, associated with China's military reconnaissance space program, was recovered 5 days later.

"China's Space Industry." China Pictorial (Beijing), January 1984, pp. 26-29. DS777.55.C447

Photographic essay and brief accompanying text traces the development of China's space industry. Includes black and white and color photographs of rocket launcher, satellites, and tracking stations.

"Chinese Satellite." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 121, no. 13, 24 September 1984, p. 16. TL501.A8

China launched its 16th spacecraft on 12 September 1984 and recovered it 5 days later. The mission involved development of a Chinese military reconnaissance satellite capability.

Clark, P. S. "The Chinese Space Programme." Journal of the British Interplanetary Society (London), vol. 37, 1984, pp. 195-206. TL790.A1B7

Traces the development of China's space program starting from the military missile program begun in the 1950s. Describes military missiles, space launch vehicles, and satellite launchings and discusses nonrecoverable and recoverable military and civilian satellite payloads. Recovery capability developed for reconnaissance missions represents a technology matched only by the United States and the Soviet Union. When the LONG MARCH 3 booster is finally introduced China will have a satellite launch vehicle that will

allow many advanced missions to be undertaken as long as budgets permit. Includes tables, charts, and line drawings of launch vehicles.

Hahn, Bradley. "China in Space." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, pp. 12-24. HF3128.U58

China is spending almost one percent of its GNP on space research and development. Discusses Chinese space facilities, fuel propellant systems, and the manned space program. A manned shuttle mission could occur within the next few years. China has managed to absorb advanced Western space science and technology despite its isolation and has surprised foreign experts with its state of the art technology. Describes future satellite launch plans and space research efforts. Examines Chinese interest in the military uses of space, including antimissile lasers. Includes a map of China's launch facilities, line drawings of launch vehicles, and tables on China's space program support fleet, China's spacecraft launch statistics, estimates of China's future unmanned satellite launch schedule, 1984-87, and a graph of international space vehicle launch capabilities.

He Xuan. "Cut the Winds and Break the Waves, Track to the Ends of the Earth." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 443, May 1984, pp. 2-5. In Chinese.

The YUANWANG Class spaceflight survey ship is 190 meters long, has a maximum speed of 20 knots, and can sail continuously for about 20,000 nautical miles. Its duties include spacecraft tracking and measurement, data collection, remote control, and salvage and recovery. YUANWANG Class ships have undertaken tracking, data collection, and recovery activities in the South Pacific for test launchings of carrier rockets, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and experimental satellites.

"Industry Observer." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 121, no. 6, 6 August 1984, p. 13. TL501.A8

China is interested in acquiring from Japan launch vehicle technology and methods for processing data transmitted from space by communications, meteorological, and earth resources satellites. Japan is considering a request for government-to-government dialogue and has received assurances that military use of the technology would be prohibited.

Morrison, David C. "Asia's Missile Powers." South (London), October 1984, pp. 13-16. F216.2.S6

Both China and India are developing satellite and launch technologies that by 2000 could provide them military capabilities enjoyed by the most advanced nations. China's space program achieved another milestone with the April 1984 successful launch of a LONG MARCH 3 booster carrying a communications satellite into geosynchronous orbit. This success may have future payoffs in terms of military satellite communications and ICBM range and delivery capability. China's successful 1981 launching of three satellites from a single booster indicates MIRV potential. China does not have a strong ability or desire to exploit fully its emerging military space prowess.

"Off The Record." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean, Virginia), vol. 2, no. 9, September 1984, p. 57.

China has officially and quietly requested that a Chinese astronaut be included in the US space shuttle program. China also asked the United States to consider providing a launcher for China's manned space program. The United States is said to be considering the requests sympathetically.

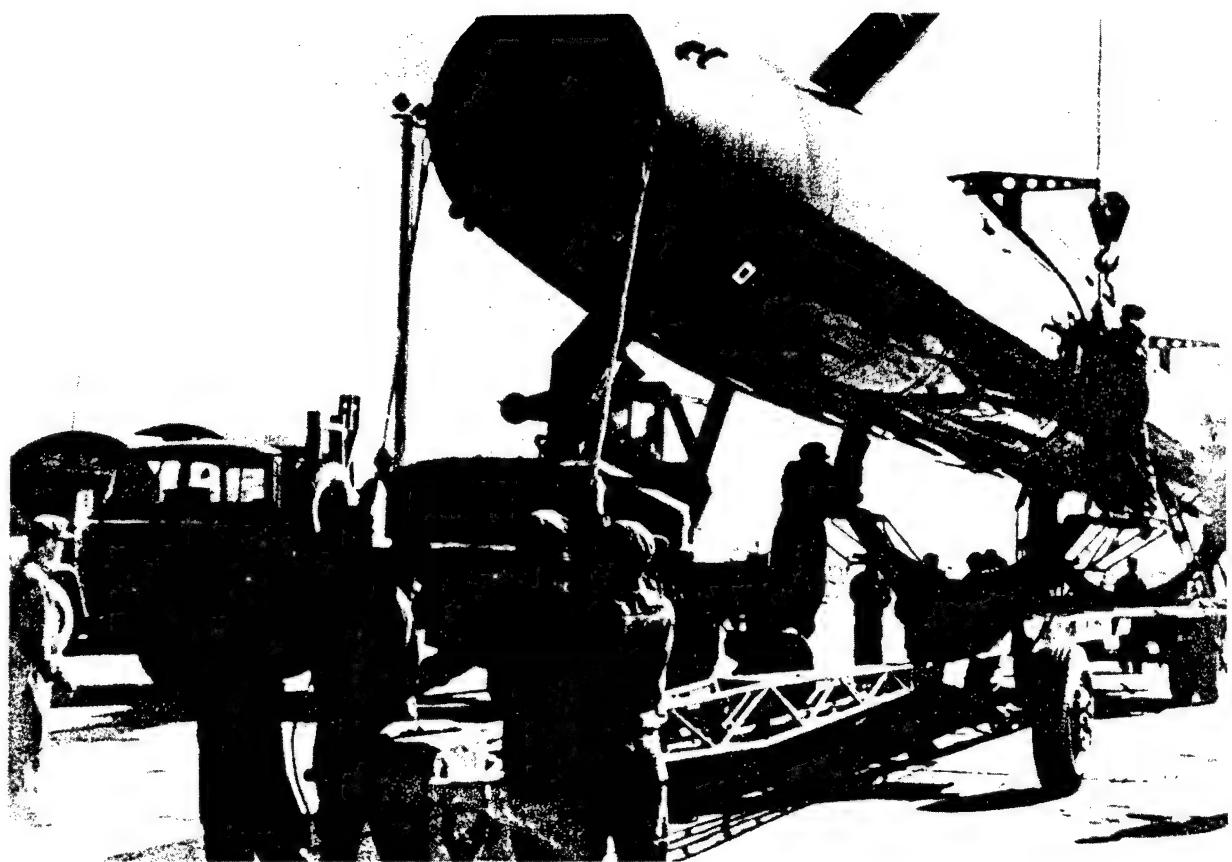
"Survey Ships." China Pictorial (Beijing), no. 434, August 1984, pp. 4-5.
DS777.55.C447

The Yuanwangs Numbers 1 and 2 are ocean-going survey ships engaged in rocket and satellite tracking, remote control and retrieval, and data collection and processing. The two ships have been involved in a number of rocket retrievals and satellite trackings since the end of the 1970s, the most recent being the April 1984 launching of China's first experimental communications satellite.

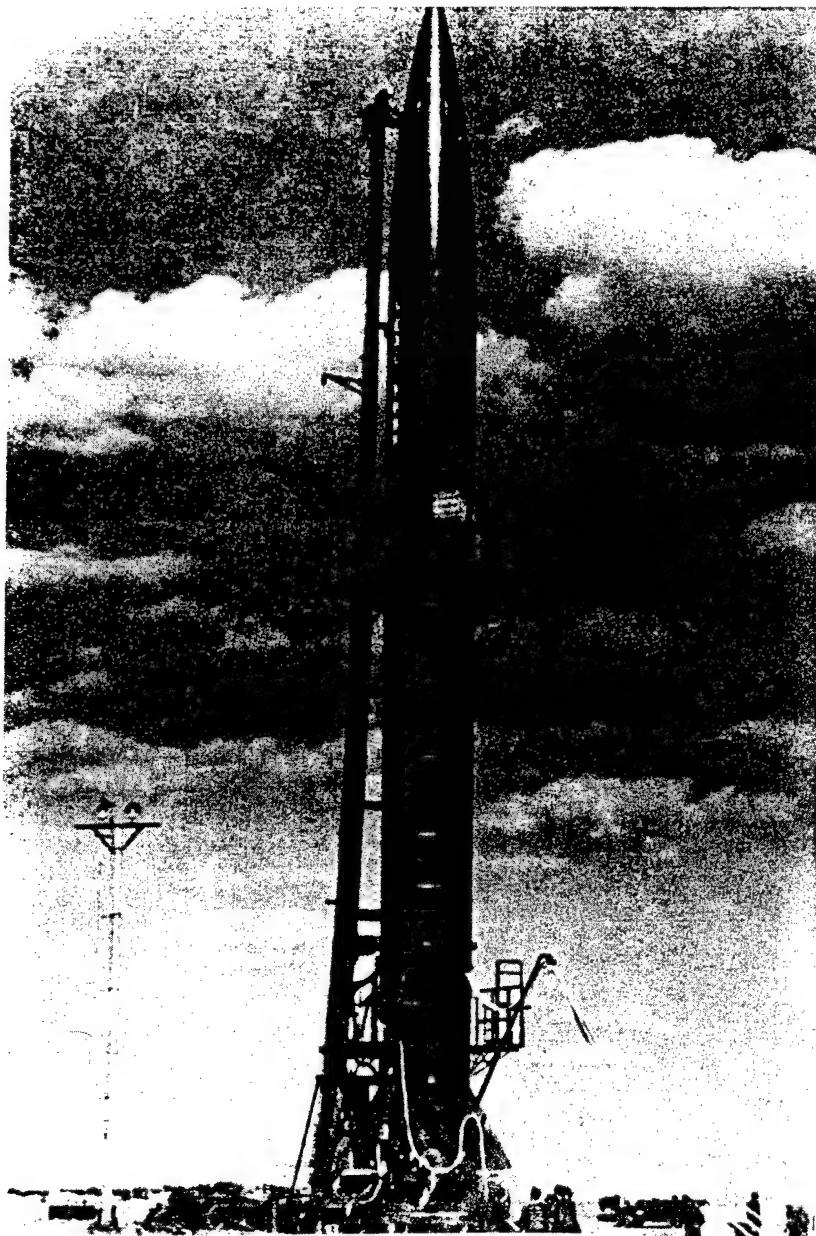
"The United States May Send a Chinese Astronaut Into Space." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, p. 62. In Chinese.

The United States has proposed that a Chinese scientist be sent into space as part of the space technology agreement between China and the United States. The scientist would conduct joint experiments with US astronauts on the space shuttle "Challenger." The United States has also proposed that the shuttle launch Chinese satellites into space.

7. MISSILE



Guided Missile Units Rapidly and Safely Transfer CSS-1 Missile to New Base



Erecting CSS-1 Missile at New Base

a. Monographs

Pretty, Ronald T., ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 1017 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for China are included in the sections on strategic weapons systems, battlefield support, coastal defense weapons, shipborne weapons, mobile SAMs, air defenses, drones, naval guns, aircraft armament, and ground radar. Brief descriptions and black and white photographs are provided where available.

Shengshi Hongguan-Jianguo Sanshiwu Zhounian Tuji [Grand View of the Flourishing Era-Photoessay of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC]. Hong Kong: Wen Wei Po, 1984. 244 pp. Illustrated. Tables. In Chinese.

The national defense section in this beautiful coffee table book has subsections on defense modernization, the CPLA Navy, Air Force, and missile forces. Color and black and white photographs illustrate the development of China's military.

b. Serials

Chao Lien-ti. "The Chinese Communists are Developing Submarine-launched Ballistic Missiles." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 9, March 1984, pp. 64-70. In Chinese.

China is developing a nuclear-powered submarine (SSN), a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), and a submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), in an attempt to establish a "sea-based strategic second-strike-capable" force. Provides an inventory of China's strategic weapons, information on the research of the launch and test-firing processes, and specifications on China's ballistic missile submarines.

"China Displays New Weapons." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 17, no. 11, November 1984, p. 1604. U1.I48

Black and white photographs of six new or modified PLA weapons displayed at the National Day military parade on 1 October 1984 are accompanied by brief descriptions of new features.

"China Equipped For Surprise Attack." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 22, 8 December 1984, p. 1016.

Renmin Ribao reported that China's strategic missile force is now able to wage a counterattack against an enemy surprise attack.

"China Gives Details of New Missile Force." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 6, 18 August 1984, p. 223.

A report by Radio Beijing confirmed the existence of a Strategic Missile Force and a Defense Chemical Warfare Force. The report described PLA nuclear counter attack exercises and spoke of a "strategic nuclear counter-attack capability."

Also see: "Chinese ICBM." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 2, 21 July 1984, p. 55, which reports that the PLA has organized a strategic missile force; "Off the Record." Journal of Defense & Diplomacy (McLean Virginia), vol. 2, no. 8, August 1984, p. 55, which notes that Western analysts see the move as having symbolic significance but adding little to an already well-known capability; and "China Has Already Established A New Strategic Missile Force." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 7, issue 94, 1 September 1984, p. 62, (in Chinese), which notes that PLA General Staff Department Deputy Chief Han Huaizhi revealed to reporters that the PLA has already established a new strategic missile force.

"China Parades New Missiles . . ." Flight International (London), vol. 126, no. 3931, 27 October 1984, p. 1092. TL501.F5

The largest missile displayed in the recent military parade in Beijing was the CSS-4 full-range ICBM, which was towed in major components. A smaller weapon identified as an SLBM is probably the missile developed for China's planned SLBM fleet. Another surprise was a new tactical missile that could be either a medium-range SAM or an antiship missile. China is proud

of its display of military technology and claims that the parade shows its growing technological independence.

"China Running In the Space Race." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 43, 22 October 1984, pp. 8-9. DS701.P42

China has shown that it ranks among the world's leading nations in carrier rocket and satellite technology, putting 15 satellites into space over the past 15 years. China is the third nation in the world, after the United States and the Soviet Union, to master the technology for recovering satellites. China's space technology is also making great contributions to the national economy in areas such as mineral exploration and land and forestry resource surveys.

"China's Massive Naval Expansion Program." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 12, issue 87, 1 February 1984, p. 55. In Chinese.

Sources close to the Chinese Armed Forces report that the PLA Navy plans to build five aircraft carriers over the next several years. The Navy also hopes to deploy more than 10 missile-carrying submarines. China is developing a new "BIG MACKERAL" Class submarine which will carry 12 CSS-N-3 guided missiles armed with 20 to 200 kiloton warheads and having a range of 2,000 to 2,700 kilometers. Moreover, the LUDA Class destroyers and the JIANGNAN Class frigates will use the latest electronic military equipment and will be outfitted with fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

"China's Missiles." Foreign Report (London), no. 1846, 1 November 1984, pp. 1-2.

References US Defense Department classified reports to the effect that China has been steadily improving its nuclear weapons. Briefly discusses locations, ranges and numbers of the CSS-4, CSS-3, CSS-2, and CSS-1 missiles. Cites a DIA report quoting a Chinese defense official as saying that "the Soviet Union no longer has a first-strike capability against China because the Chinese nuclear arsenal is so well hidden that it ensures sufficient retaliatory capability to inflict intolerable damage on the Soviet Union." Also says that China is building tactical nuclear weapons for aircraft and artillery use.

"China's Space Industry." China Pictorial (Beijing), January 1984, pp. 26-29. DS777.55.C447

Photographic essay and brief accompanying text traces the development of China's space industry. Includes black and white and color photographs of rocket launcher, satellites, and tracking stations.

"Chinese Ballistic Missiles." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 26, 7 July 1984, p. 1094.

According to US officials, China now has up to 155 nuclear ballistic missiles targeted on the Soviet Union.

"Chinese Prepare Two-Stage CSS-3 ICBM for National Day Parade." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 121, no. 13, 24 September 1984, p. 18. TL501.A8

Captioned black and white photograph of a CSS-3 ICBM on a transporter in preparation for the 1 October 1984 National Day parade.

Clark, P. S. "The Chinese Space Programme." Journal of the British Interplanetary Society (London), vol. 37, 1984, pp. 195-206. TL790.A1B7

Traces the development of China's space program starting from the military missile program begun in the 1950s. Describes military missiles, space launch vehicles, and satellite launchings and discusses nonrecoverable and recoverable military and civilian satellite payloads. Recovery capability developed for reconnaissance missions represents a technology matched only by the United States and the Soviet Union. When the LONG MARCH 3 booster is finally introduced, China will have a satellite launch vehicle that will allow many advanced missions to be undertaken as long as budgets permit. Includes tables, charts, and line drawings of launch vehicles.

"Developing the First Atom Bomb." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 28, no. 50, 10 December 1984, p. 31. DS701.P42

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping in an interview with Zhongguo Xinwen [China News] described the circumstances leading to the development of China's first atomic bomb. In 1960, Zhang visited all the national defense research installations in the country and wrote a report to the Party Central Committee stating that China could make an atom bomb within 2 years once the Party Central Committee had made up its mind. The CCP Central Committee supported development of the bomb and put Premier Zhou Enlai in charge of the work. Finally, the atom bomb, the hydrogen bomb, and then the guided missile were successfully tested.

Gillespie, Richard E. "China's Second Artillery Corps." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, p. 38. HF3128.U58

The CPLA 2d Artillery controls China's small arsenal of nuclear weapons and is controlled directly by the General Staff Department. Discusses Chinese nuclear missile capabilities and missile numbers, including China's SLBM.

Guo Qingsheng. "The Ornamental Bow Lets Fly An Arrow to Shoot the Wolf of Heaven." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 439, January 1984, pp. 8-11. In Chinese.

An ode by Defense Minister Zhang Aiping introduces this paean to the rigorous training of the 2nd Artillery Corps. Describes in general terms guided missile units conducting mobile launch and other drills under varied conditions. Concludes with a poetic metaphor promising nuclear retaliation in the event of a nuclear attack. Includes black and white and color photographs of units training with missiles.

Hahn, Bradley. "China in Space." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, pp. 12-24. HF3128. U58

China is spending almost one percent of its GNP on space research and development. Discusses Chinese space facilities, fuel propellant systems, and the manned space program. A manned shuttle mission could occur within the next few years. China has managed to absorb advanced Western space science and technology despite its isolation and has surprised foreign experts with its state of the art technology. Describes future satellite launch plans and space research efforts. Examines Chinese interest in the military uses of space, including antimissile lasers. Includes a map of China's launch facilities, line drawings of launch vehicles, and tables on China's space program support fleet, China's spacecraft launch statistics, estimates of China's future unmanned satellite launch schedule, 1984-87, and a graph of international space vehicle launch capabilities.

Liu Po-ch'eng. "Chinese Communist Nuclear Weapons Development." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 8, February 1984, pp. 63-64.

Traces the development of Chinese nuclear weapons and their delivery systems from the period of Soviet assistance and the establishment of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Military Science Academy in the 1950s through the independent development of the nuclear industry in northwest China during the 1960s and 1970s. Lists Chinese goals for the 1980s as: (1) to develop ICBMs with a range of 13,000 kilometers; (2) to develop multiple warhead and single warhead missiles; (3) to improve the survivability of their nuclear missiles; and (4) to improve the accuracy and launching systems of their missiles. Indicates that China has established a launch control and tracking system at Xi'an and has improved test sites at Wuzhai, Shanxi; Jingyu, Jilin; and Shuangchengzi, Gansu. Predicts that China will have the capability to use solid fuel in its land-and sea-based and airborne missiles by 1987-1988.

Morrison, David C. "Asia's Missile Powers." South (London), October 1984, pp. 13-16. F216.2.S6

Both China and India are developing satellite and launch technologies that by 2000 could provide them military capabilities enjoyed by the most advanced nations. China's space program achieved another milestone with the April 1984 successful launch of a LONG MARCH 3 booster carrying a communications satellite into geosynchronous orbit. This success may have future payoffs in terms of military satellite communications and ICBM range and delivery capability. China's successful 1981 launching of three satellites from a single booster indicates MIRV potential. China does not have a strong ability or desire to exploit fully its emerging military space prowess.

"People's Republic of China Displays Intercontinental Ballistic Missile." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 122, no. 15, 8 October 1984, p. 24. TL501.A8

Black and white photograph of a CSS-3 limited-range intercontinental ballistic missile being towed by a truck in the 1 October National Day Parade in Beijing's Tienanmen Square.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "China's Army Forms New Missile Unit." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 26, 28 June 1984, p. 10. HC411.F18

The CPLA's "newly formed" strategic missile wing is part of the overall effort to upgrade the CPLA's "combined attacking ability." The announcement is unlikely to please the Vietnamese, as the news coincided with new Chinese claims of Vietnamese border raids and the visit of Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping to Washington.

Richardson, Doug. "World Missile Forces." Flight International (London), vol. 125, no. 3900, 4 February 1984, pp. 331-338, 341-342. TL501.F5

Entry for China merely lists names and numbers of Chinese strategic nuclear, tactical, surface-to-air, air-to-air, surface-to-surface, and antitank missiles.

"The Strength of China's Nuclear Missile Forces." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, p. 63. In Chinese.

According to the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, China's nuclear missile forces' weapons include 4 ICBMs, 60 IRBMs, 50 MRBMs, and an SSBN carrying 12 missiles. Although the range of the SLBM is limited, the SSBN program is the heart of China's second strike capability. China has made great strides in ICBM development; it is generally believed that China has already developed a solid-fuel missile. Includes a black and white photograph of a missile unit training exercise.

Subramanian, R.R. "China's Nuclear Posture in the 1980s." IDSA Journal (New Delhi), vol. xv, no. 4, April-June 1983, pp. 485-495. UA840.I55

China is the only country to have placed greater emphasis on the development of nuclear weapons than on conventional arms, and this approach to deterrence will continue. Traces the evolution of China's nuclear weapons and missile technology program beginning with the period of Soviet aid in the 1950s. Examines how China is likely to use strategic land- and sea-based missiles and tactical weapons in the 1980s in the event of a war.

"US Defense Department Discusses China's Nuclear Strength." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 10, issue 97, 1 December 1984, pp. 69-70. In Chinese.

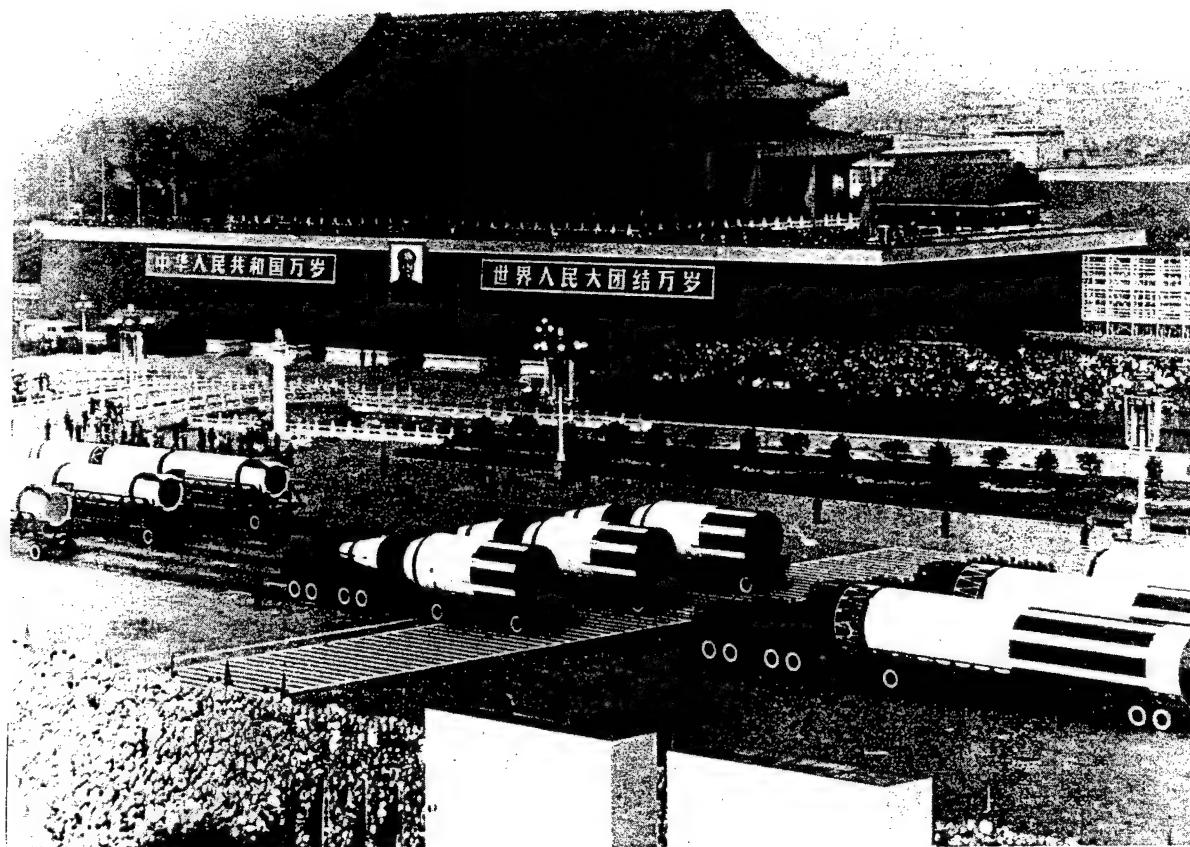
Cites a detailed report by the US Defense Department and Congress that China has 225 to 300 nuclear warheads. China's 90 B-6 BADGER bombers can carry nuclear weapons but are inadequate to penetrate Soviet air defenses. Briefly discusses numbers, range, and development of MRBMs, IRBMs, ICBMs, and SLBMs. China has begun to develop atomic demolition munitions (ADMs) which have been deployed in China's north for use against a possible Soviet ground invasion. Includes a black and white photograph of an SLBM.

8. NUCLEAR

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"The Motherland's Bodyguard"



CSS-3 and CSS-4 ICBMs at 1984 National Day Military Parade

a. Monographs

Chant, Christopher and Hogg, Ian V. The Nuclear War File. London: Ebury Press, 1983. 160 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. U263.C446 1983

Comprehensive illustrated survey on nuclear war includes information on missiles and weapons systems, their deployments and targets, analysis of how the United States and the Soviet Union would use their nuclear weapons, predicted effects of a nuclear conflict, and a scenario for the escalation of a conventional into a nuclear war in Europe. Sections on China trace the development of China's nuclear weapons program and describe China's CCS-1, CCS-2, CSS-3, and CSS-4 missiles. Includes color illustrations of Chinese missiles and a color map of the geostrategic factors affecting Chinese security.

Couhat, Jean Labayle. Combat Fleets of the World 1984/85. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1984. xv. 1047 pp. Index. Illustrated. VA40.C65 1984-85

Notes recent naval developments such as the cancellation of the LUDA Class modernization contract, the development of a new, combined gas turbine diesel-powered 2,200-ton frigate design, and the continuation of the JIANGDONG and JIANGHU Class frigate programs. China's emphasis on the nuclear submarine program might explain in part why the Chinese Navy shows a certain lack of interest in its surface fleet, which is in bad need of modernization. Section on China provides information on the number of naval combatants in service or under construction, the number of naval personnel, and data on the naval air arm. The data provided on CPLA Navy inventory includes figures for displacement, dimensions, machinery, armaments, and range. Includes line drawings and black and white photographs.

Gupta, Bhabani Sen and Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi. New Weapons? Policy Options for India. New Delhi: Sage Publications Inc., 1983. 122 pp. UA840.S44 1983

Chapter 2, "Nuclear Weapons and India's National Security," discusses potential conventional and nuclear threats to India's security and whether India should acquire nuclear weapons. Indian strategic thinkers differ on whether China's nuclear capability and Pakistan's nuclear potential change the regional security environment to India's crippling disadvantage. Notes the uncertain implications of Chinese ICBMs in Tibet and China's growing ocean-based SLBM deterrent.

Leng Shao-chuan. China's Nuclear Policy: An Overall View. University of Maryland School of Law, Occasional Papers/Reprints Series in Contemporary Asian Studies, no. 1, 1984 (60). Baltimore: University of Maryland School of Law, 1984, 16 pp.

China's nuclear policy toward both weapons development and arms control has aimed consistently to improve China's unfavorable position in the existing military balance. To some, China's disarmament plan makes sense in light of its own nuclear capabilities, but to others, certain Chinese positions appear self-righteous and contradictory. Given its growing strategic capability, China may conceivably ease or abandon opposition to

UN-supported arms control measures and become engaged in major international arms control negotiations.

Moore, John, ed. Jane's Fighting Ships 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 792 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. VA40.J34

Notes that China has a steady shipbuilding program for all classes as well as advanced nuclear and missile capability. CPLA Navy deficiencies in powerful missile-armed surface ships, modern submarine designs, and modern mine warfare craft and hovercraft could be met with outside assistance. Weapons systems and electronic equipment are especially in need of updating. Section on China briefly discusses CPLA Navy organization and strength. Provides technical specifications, numbers, pennant numbers, and brief descriptions of submarines, destroyers, frigates, escorts, fast attack craft, patrol craft, hydrofoils and hovercraft, minesweepers, support ships, salvage ships, supply ships, repair ships, and research and survey ships. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings of ships and craft. China is listed in the tables of naval strengths and naval equipment (aircraft and radar).

Pretty, Ronald T., ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1984-85. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1984. 1017 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for China are included in the sections on strategic weapons systems, battlefield support, coastal defense weapons, shipborne weapons, mobile SAMs, air defenses, drones, naval guns, aircraft armament, and ground radar. Brief descriptions and black and white photographs are provided where available.

Segal, Gerald. "China's Nuclear Posture for the 1980s." In Security in East Asia. Edited by Robert O'Neill. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1984. 195 pp. xx. Index. DS504.5.S43 -1984

Examines China's nuclear strategy and reviews Chinese attitudes toward nuclear weapons and the effects of civilian-military relations on China's nuclear weapons programs. Assesses China's nuclear capability against the United States, the Soviet Union, and nuclear or potential nuclear powers in Asia.

Also see: Segal, Gerald. "China's Nuclear Posture for the 1980s." Survival (London), vol. 23, January-February 1981, pp. 11-18. U162.S9

b. Serials

Chao Lien-ti. "The Chinese Communists are Developing Submarine-launched Ballistic Missiles." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 9, March 1984, pp. 64-70. In Chinese.

China is developing a nuclear-powered submarine (SSN), a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine (SSBN), and a submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), in an attempt to establish a "sea-based strategic second-strike-capable" force. Provides an inventory of China's strategic weapons, information on the research of the launch and test-firing processes, and specifications on China's ballistic missiles.

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Renmin Ribao reported that China's strategic missile force is now able to wage a counterattack against an enemy surprise attack.

"China Gives Details of New Missile Force." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 6, 18 August 1984, p. 223.

A report by Radio Beijing confirmed the existence of a Strategic Missile Force and a Defense Chemical Warfare Force. The report described PLA nuclear counterattack exercises and spoke of a "strategic nuclear counterattack capability."

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"China's Massive Naval Expansion Program." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 12, issue 87, 1 February 1984, p. 55. In Chinese.

Sources close to the Chinese armed forces report that the PLA Navy plans to build five aircraft carriers over the next several years. The Navy also hopes to deploy more than 10 missile-carrying submarines. China is developing a new "BIG MACKERAL" Class submarine which will carry 12 CSS-N-3 guided missiles armed with 20- to 200-kiloton warheads and having a range of 2,000 to 2,700 kilometers. Moreover, the LUDA Class destroyers and the JIANGNAN Class frigates will use the latest electronic military equipment and will be outfitted with fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

"China's Missiles." Foreign Report (London), no. 1846, 1 November 1984, pp. 1-2.

References US Defense Department classified reports to the effect that China has been steadily improving its nuclear weapons. Briefly discusses locations, ranges and numbers of the CSS-4, CSS-3, CSS-2, and CSS-1 missiles. Cites a DIA report quoting a Chinese defense official as saying that "the Soviet Union no longer has a first-strike capability against China because the Chinese nuclear arsenal is so well hidden that it ensures sufficient retaliatory capability to inflict intolerable damage on the Soviet Union." Also says that China is building tactical nuclear weapons for aircraft and artillery use.

"Chinese Ballistic Missiles." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 26, 7 July 1984, p. 1094.

According to US officials, China now has up to 155 nuclear ballistic missiles targeted on the Soviet Union.

"Chinese Prepare Two-Stage CSS-3 ICBM for National Day Parade." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 121, no. 13, 24 September 1984, p. 18. TL501.A8

Captioned black and white photograph of a CSS-3 ICBM on a transporter in preparation for the 1 October 1984 National Day parade.

Chung Mou. "A Survey of Chinese Communist Nuclear Science and Technology Development." Chung Kung Yen Chiu (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 3, 15 March 1984, pp. 85-94. In Chinese.

Traces the development of China's nuclear industry from the establishment of the 2d Ministry of Machine Building in 1952 (renamed the "Nuclear Energy Department" in 1982) and the establishment of the Nuclear Energy Commission of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1953 through the period of Soviet assistance. Describes China's independent nuclear development after the withdrawal of Soviet advisors and assistance in 1960. Points out that in recent years the emphasis in Chinese nuclear research has shifted from weapons research to civilian use of nuclear technology. Includes a table of organization for Chinese nuclear-related departments and institutions.

"Developing the First Atom Bomb." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 28, no. 50, 10 December 1984, p. 31. DS701.P42

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping in an interview with Zhongguo Xinwen [China News] described the circumstances leading to the development of China's first atomic bomb. In 1960, Zhang visited all the national defense research installations in the country and wrote a report to the Party Central Committee stating that China could make an atom bomb within 2 years once the Party Central Committee had made up its mind. The CCP Central Committee supported development of the bomb and put Premier Zhou Enlai in charge of the work. Finally, the atom bomb, the hydrogen bomb, and then the guided missile were successfully tested.

Ebata, Kensuke. "Chinese SSNs 'Now in Operation'." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 14, 13 October 1984, p. 603.

Renmin Ribao says that China has its own Chinese-designed and built nuclear-powered submarines which are now operating in a maritime defense role.

Gillespie, Richard E. "China's Second Artillery Corps." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, p. 38.
HF3128.U58

The CPLA 2d Artillery controls China's small arsenal of nuclear weapons and is controlled directly by the General Staff Department. Discusses Chinese nuclear missile capabilities and missile numbers, including China's SLBM.

Goldrich, J.V.P., and Jones, P.D. "The Far Eastern Navies." U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, Maryland), vol. 110, no. 3, March 1984, pp. 61-66. V1.U8

Evaluates trends in the development of East and Southeast Asian navies, including the CPLA Navy. The decision not to proceed with LUDA Class modernization will inhibit Chinese naval development. The attempts made to support Chinese designed and built sensors and electronics and produce indigenous surface-to-surface missiles (SSMs) and surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) should not be underestimated. China's submarine building program is dominated by the national preoccupation with acquiring a nuclear deterrent force. Construction of the XIA Class nuclear powered ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) must be consuming much of the resources available to the CPLA Navy.

Gregor, A. James. "Western Security and the Military Potential of the PRC." Parameters: Journal of the US Army War College (Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania), vol. xiv, no. 1, spring 1984, pp. 34-48.

Reviews Chinese military capabilities and emphasizes the lack of armored mobility and firepower in the field. Discusses Chinese inability to counter Soviet strategic and tactical nuclear capabilities and conventional ground, naval, and air forces. Concludes that Chinese military capabilities offer little that might serve as a counterweight to overall Soviet military advantages and that there is little that China could directly contribute to the military security of the West.

Also see: Gregor, A. James. "The Military Security of the People's Republic of China and Western Security Interests." Asian Affairs: An American Review (New York), vol. 11, no. 1, spring 1984, pp. 1-25.
DS33.4.U6A85

Guo Qingsheng. "The Ornamental Bow Lets Fly An Arrow to Shoot the Wolf of Heaven." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 439, January 1984, pp. 8-11. In Chinese.

An ode by Defense Minister Zhang Aiping introduces this paean to the rigorous training of the 2nd Artillery Corps. Describes in general terms guided missile units conducting mobile launch and other drills under varied conditions. Concludes with a poetic metaphor promising nuclear retaliation in the event of a nuclear attack. Includes black and white and color photographs of units training with missiles.

Hahn, Bradley. "China in the SLBM Club." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. x, no. 8, February 1984, pp. 17-18, 20.

Traces the development of China's SLBM capability, with emphasis on the development of the XIA Class SSBN. China's first generation SLBM is a 2-stage, solid-fuel rocket with a range of 2,200-2,700 kilometers and is capable of delivering 20- to 200-kiloton warheads. There appear to be three, and possibly four, XIA hulls in existence, two of which are operational and deployed in the North Sea Fleet. Estimates that a figure of 50 SSBNs and 600 launchers could be reached by 2000. In Asia China's growing SLBM capability may soon become the balancing factor in international maritime strategic weapons competition. Includes a black and white photograph of a XIA Class submarine crew and a table of estimated ballistic missile and nuclear powered submarine construction, 1964-90.

Liang Youwei, Zhang Xingwen, and Song Houjun. "When a Surprise Nuclear Attack Comes" Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 441, March 1984, pp. 34-35. In Chinese.

Describes an experimental exercise by the "Ji'nan Number 1 Regiment" of a certain Beijing Military Region unit in counterattacking after a surprise nuclear attack. Exercise emphasized organization and command, tactics, logistics, and political work during preparations. Includes black and white photographs of the exercise.

Also see: "China Carries Out Nuclear Exercise." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 4, issue 91, 1 June 1984, p. 65 (in Chinese).

Liu Po-ch'eng. "Chinese Communist Nuclear Weapons Development." Fei Ch'ing Yueh Pao (Taipei), vol. 26, no. 8, February 1984, pp. 63-64.

Traces the development of Chinese nuclear weapons and their delivery systems from the period of Soviet assistance and the establishment of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Military Science Academy in the 1950s through the independent development of the nuclear industry in northwest China during the 1960s and 1970s. Lists Chinese goals for the 1980s as: (1) to develop ICBMs with a range of 13,000 kilometers; (2) to develop multiple warhead and single warhead missiles; (3) to improve the survivability of their nuclear missiles; and (4) to improve the accuracy and launching systems of their missiles. Indicates that China has established a launch control and tracking system at Xi'an and has improved test sites

at Wuzhai, Shanxi; Jingyu, Jilin; and Shuangchengzi, Gansu. Predicts that China will have the capability to use solid fuel in its land-and sea-based and airborne missiles by 1987-1988.

Morrison, David C. "Asia's Missile Powers." South (London), October 1984, pp. 13-16. F216.2.S6

Both China and India are developing satellite and launch technologies that by 2000 could provide them military capabilities enjoyed by the most advanced nations. China's space program achieved another milestone with the April 1984 successful launch of a LONG MARCH 3 booster carrying a communications satellite into geosynchronous orbit. This success may have future payoffs in terms of military satellite communications and ICBM range and delivery capability. China's successful 1981 launching of three satellites from a single booster indicates MIRV potential. China does not have a strong ability or desire to exploit fully its emerging military space prowess.

"Nuclear Test in China." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 15, 20 October 1984, p. 671.

China tested a 4- to 8-kiloton nuclear device in Lop Nor on 3 October 1984.

Preston, Antony. "The PLA Navy's Underwater Deterrent." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 16, 28 April 1984, pp. 659-660.

Traces the development of the CPLA Navy's strategic submarine force, which now provides the nucleus of a credible submarine-based nuclear deterrent. Describes production and probable deployment of the GOLF Class SSB, the HAN Class SSN, and the XIA Class (or DAQINGYU in China) 12-tube SSBN. Suggests that SSBNs may be deployed in the approaches to Japan, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, and the Bering Sea. Cautions against exaggerating the pace of development of the CPLAN strategic submarine force. Includes map of fleet headquarters, table of missile-firing submarines, and a black and white photograph of a DAJIANG Class submarine support ship.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "China's Army Forms New Missile Unit." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 124, no. 26, 28 June 1984, p. 10. HC411.F18

The CPLA's "newly formed" strategic missile wing is part of the overall effort to upgrade the CPLA's "combined attacking ability." The announcement is unlikely to please the Vietnamese, as the news coincided with new Chinese claims of Vietnamese border raids and the visit of Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping to Washington.

Richardson, Doug. "World Missile Forces." Flight International (London), vol. 125, no. 3900, 4 February 1984, pp. 331-338, 341-342. TL501.F5

Entry for China merely lists names and numbers of Chinese strategic nuclear, tactical, surface-to-air, air-to-air, surface-to-surface, and antitank missiles.

Saad, Shuhud. "China Shows Off its Missiles." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), December 1984, p. 159. UA830.A8

For the first time in over 2 decades China showed off its CSS-2 IRBM and CSS-3 and CSS-X-4 ICBM strategic missiles in the 1 October 1984 parade commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Large numbers of CSA-1 SAMs and HY-2 coastal defense cruise missiles were also displayed. Troops wore new uniforms but no insignias. The presence of huge military contingents was designed to boost the morale of the people and to demonstrate to them that the Armed Forces are very much part of China's four modernizations program.

Saad, Shuhud. "China to Get Fibre Optic Communications From Japan." Asia Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), December 1984, p. 159. UA830.A8

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT) of Japan has agreed to complete a 670-km optic fiber communication line between Datong and Qinhuangdao via Beijing. The system will facilitate high-speed communications along the Datong-Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway and should be completed between 1988 and 1990. The project is primarily civilian but has military implications, as the CPLA Navy's North Fleet submarine base and home port for some of China's nuclear submarine fleet is located in Qinhuangdao.

Segal, Gerald. "Strategy and 'Ethnic Chic'." International Affairs (London), vol. 60, no. 1, winter 1983-84, pp. 15-30. JX1.I53

Examines nuclear strategy and deterrence doctrine of the United States, the Soviet Union, and China as shaped by geography, ideology, and institutions. China views deterrence as based on a range of forces, but rejects the need for massive numbers in each category. Chinese doctrine stems from a complex mix of historical, geographical, ideological, institutional, and technological factors, accommodates a large dose of pragmatism, and is fairly well suited to the perceived needs of its leaders. Greater spending is likely in order to secure a second strike capability and develop tactical nuclear weapons, as long as there is no massive spending on conventional arms.

"The Strength of China's Nuclear Missile Forces." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 8, issue 95, 1 October 1984, p. 63. In Chinese.

According to the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, China's nuclear missile forces' weapons include 4 ICBMs, 60 IRBMs, 50 MRBMs, and an SSBN carrying 12 missiles. Although the range of the SLBM is limited, the SSBN program is the heart of China's second strike capability. China has made great strides in ICBM development; it is generally believed that China has already developed a solid-fuel missile. Includes a black and white photograph of a missile unit training exercise.

Subramanian, R.R. "China's Nuclear Posture in the 1980s." IDSA Journal (New Delhi), vol. xv, no. 4, April-June 1983, pp. 485-495. UA840.I55

China is the only country to have placed greater emphasis on the development of nuclear weapons than on conventional arms, and this approach to deterrence will continue. Traces the evolution of China's nuclear weapons program and missile technology, beginning with the period of Soviet aid in the 1950s. Examines how China is likely to use strategic land- and sea-based missiles and tactical weapons in the event of a war in the 1980s.

Sutter, Robert G. "Chinese Nuclear Weapons and American Interests." Congressional Research Service Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 5, no. 1, January 1984, pp. 9-11.

China's nuclear weapons arsenal has mixed implications for US interests. On the one hand, Chinese nuclear weapons help check the expansion of Soviet power and influence. On the other hand, Chinese missiles can reach the US as well as targets in Asia. There is little support in the US for direct efforts to aid China's nuclear weapons program, and US policy options depend on one's view of China's position in the US-Soviet-China strategic triangle and its potential risks to US interests. Sutter suggests that whatever positive benefits would accrue from a more liberal technology transfer policy would be more than offset by the negative considerations. This article is a concise version of the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service Report No. 83-187F.

"US Defense Department Discusses China's Nuclear Strength." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 10, issue 97, 1 December 1984, pp. 69-70. In Chinese.

Cites a detailed report by the US Defense Department and Congress that China has 225 to 300 nuclear warheads. China's 90 B-6/BADGER bombers can carry nuclear weapons but are inadequate to penetrate Soviet air defenses. Briefly discusses numbers, range, and development of MRBMs, IRBMs, ICBMs, and SLBMs. China has begun to develop atomic demolition munitions (ADMs) which have been deployed in China's north for use against a possible Soviet ground invasion. Includes a black and white photograph of an SLBM.

Wang, Robert S. "China's Evolving Strategic Doctrine." Asian Survey (Berkeley, California), vol. xxiv, no. 10, October 1984, pp. 1040-1055. DS1.A492

China has launched a major military modernization program since the mid-1970s which has been stronger in the areas of conventional defense and strategic nuclear capability than in the area of tactical nuclear weapons. The emphasis of the program does not seem to be on any particular sector but on raising the overall technological level of the armed forces. China has also been evolving a new strategic doctrine that places a greater emphasis on the active defense of its border areas as opposed to the "luring in deep" strategy of people's war. China's current strategic doctrine seeks to deter, if not to actually stop, any Soviet attack on China by significantly increasing the potential cost of such an attack to a clearly unacceptable level. In the case of a limited Soviet strike,

China would not resort to the use of, or the threat to use, strategic nuclear weapons. Primarily economic and technological constraints will continue to affect on-going military modernization, and thus it may be another decade before China's new strategic doctrine can be fully enunciated and implemented.

Zhang Shenglun, Lin Huang, Lu Guoxing, and Sun Lancheng. "Model Storekeeper - Zhang Linyu." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 448, October 1984, pp. 10-11. In Chinese.

Zhang Linyu, a storekeeper in an automotive materials warehouse of a certain regiment of the 2d Artillery Corps, has been commended four times for efficiently running his warehouse and saving a large amount of funds for procurement. Zhang was conferred the honor of "Learning from Lei Feng Model Soldier" and the 2d Class Model Hero Medal and promoted to platoon professional cadre.

9. MILITARY MODERNIZATION



Studying Computers at the Shijiazhuang Infantry School



Lecture on Internal Combustion Engines



Squad Leader Qu Zhaojun Studying in Order to Better Lead His Troops

a. Monographs

Segal, Gerald and Tow, William T., eds. Chinese Defence Policy. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1984. 286 pp. Index. Illustrated. Tables. UA835.C448 1984

Essays in this comprehensive analysis of Chinese defense policy fall into four sections. Part I, Sources of Strategy, contains articles on strategy by Georges Tan Eng Bok and Paul Godwin and on civil-military relations by Ellis Joffe. Part II, The Armed Services, provides analyses of the ground, naval, air, and nuclear forces. Part III, The Economic Dimension, examines military industry, the economic aspects of defense modernization, and arms sales to China. Part IV, Foreign Policy: Threat and Promise, reviews China's changing world view and relations with the Soviet Union, the United States, Western Europe, Japan, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East.

Tien, Hung-mao. The Communist Party of China: Party Powers and Group Politics From The Third Plenum to the Twelfth Party Congress. Occasional Papers/Reprints in Contemporary Asian Studies, Number 2-1984 (61). Baltimore: University of Maryland School of Law, 1984. 56 pp. Tables.

Discusses the conflicts between political groups in ideology, politics, and power bases that were characteristic of China's elite politics from the 11th Central Committee Third Plenum (December 1978) to the 12th Party Congress (September 1982). Notes the decline in military influence in party affairs and suggests that only those CPLA officers who subscribe to the party leadership and the current national policy are likely to survive in office. Military officers are not a homogeneous group, but the Deng-Hu military modernization program has brought about opposition even from some who had previously supported Deng.

US Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Special Subcommittee on US Trade With China. U.S. Technology Transfer to China. 98th Congress, First Session. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1984. 76 pp. KF27.E558 1983.

Hearings on 27 September 1983 on export controls and US technology transfer to China featured US Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldridge as principle witness. Secretary Baldridge explained the forthcoming new export regulations on US technology transfers to China, which place China in category V, and establish three zones (green, intermediate, and red) to guide licensing decisions. Includes as an appendix the regulations issued on 23 November 1983.

US Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics. Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China--1983. Part 9. 98th Congress, First Session. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1984. 400 pp. KF25.E267 1984

Sanitized DIA and CIA testimony at hearings held on 28 June and 20 September 1983. Surveys Chinese economic trends in the 1980s, focusing on the domestic, international, and military economies. Discusses and includes tables for 1978-1982 on military expenditures, weapons and equipment production, military aid, and technology acquisition.

b. Serials

"China Announces Armed Forces Modernization." Military Technology (Bonn), vol. viii, no. 7, July 1984, p. 91.

CPLA General Staff Department Chief Yang Dezhi presented the National People's Congress with a wide-scope program for a major restructuring and modernization of the Armed Forces. The program is focused mainly on a revision of the draft system and on the establishment of a better training system for middle school students. The people's militia will be integrated into a new reserve force being established to support the active army. The program also contains rather oblique remarks about the need to restore rank insignia.

"China Defence Update." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 1, no. 20, 26 May 1984, p. 820.

China should expect substantial improvement in conventional weapons by 1990, but still has a long way to go to catch up with industrial countries in defense modernization.

"China's Military Ranks." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 24, 11 June 1984, p. 20. DS701.P42

The new conscription law has restored the system of military ranks cancelled in 1965. The restoration of ranks is an important measure to strengthen the CPLA's modernization and regularization in the new historical period. The new system cannot be implemented immediately because it requires careful preparations.

"Chinese Technology Problems." Defense and Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 24, 18-24 June 1984, p. 4.

China is looking to the US and Canada for assistance in eliminating the time and technology gap between China and the industrialized countries. China has organized lobbying efforts to accelerate approval by US allies in COCOM.

Clarke, Christopher M. "China's Reform Program." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 83, no. 494, September 1984, pp. 254-256, 272. D410.C82

The continuity of current reform policies and the smooth transition of power after Deng Xiaoping's death rests on a few key factors, including the extension of reforms to the military. Deng has moved forcefully to replace aged commanders with younger, more competent officers and China has begun to rethink its military doctrine as a result of CPLA leadership changes. Substantial reforms also are underway in education, training, and tactics. However, the senior command of the CPLA is still largely made up of veterans of the Long March and anti-Japanese resistance, and Deng Xiaoping has yet to find an acceptable successor as commander in chief.

Clarke, Christopher M. "Defense Modernization." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 4, July-August 1984, pp. 40-45. HF3128. U58

The low priority for military modernization and the tight military budget have forced the CPLA to concentrate on low-cost options and on adopting defensive strategies to reflect budgetary constraints. Military leaders have taken intermediate steps short of a full-scale military development program, including updating doctrine to "people's war under modern conditions." Nonmilitary functions are being shed and training now emphasizes antitank warfare, combined-arms operations, and officer education. A major push has been underway to replace aged officers with younger, more competent and professional commanders. In the short run the Navy will take a disproportionate share of the defense budget. Includes organizational diagrams of the CPLA; the military industry, supply, and procurement system; and a table of China's defense budget.

"Deng Takes on the Army." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 12, 23 March 1984, pp. 22-24, 29. DS1.A715

The CPLA is the biggest stumbling block to the modernization- and efficiency-oriented policies of the Dengist administration, but Deng Xiaoping is acting to remove that roadblock. A sweeping program of technological modernization is underway and CPLA cadres are better trained. Deng has cut down on special privileges in the CPLA and curbed the independent tendencies of Maoist officers as part of party rectification and a continual barracks cleaning crusade.

Deshingkar, Giri. "PLA: Resister of Change." China Report (Delhi), vol. xx, nos. 4 & 5, July-August/September-October 1984, pp. 95-106. DS777.55C. 4484

China's new leaders headed by Deng Xiaoping have been seeking to bring about almost revolutionary changes in CPLA security doctrine, organization, army building and training, weapons and equipment, and military research and development. Despite the enormous resistance to reform within the military, China's new leaders have achieved some success in implementing policies to transform the CPLA into a modern, regular, and revolutionary armed force capable of fighting a modern war.

Dreyer, June Teufel. "China's Military in the 1980's." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 83, no. 494, September 1984, pp. 269-271, 276-278. D410.C82

Despite the resistance to Deng Xiaoping's plan for military modernization, remarkable progress was made in reforming the military in the areas of organization, doctrine, and weaponry. Recent reforms have moved the CPLA from the 1950s into the 1960s, but problems remain, such as corruption and the lack of a noncommissioned officer corps, ranks, and military hardware. Sino-US military cooperation has been slow because of domestic debate and mutual misgivings. Military modernization will proceed slowly in the near future. The direction of change in the CPLA will be determined not so much by professionalism in the Western sense as by the unique factors that

have led to the present relationship among the CPLA, the CCP, and the state.

Fang Daojin, Wang Renyin, and Qiao Tianfu. "Major Reforms in Our Country's Military System." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 445, July 1984, pp. 8-9. In Chinese.

The Military Service Law passed by the 2d Session of the 6th NPC is of great significance in strengthening national defense construction and army building in the new historical period. The new law reflects the requirements of national defense, takes into consideration the economic situation, and properly handles the relationship between the standing army and the reserves. It also stresses that compulsory military service is the duty of citizens and provides for preferential treatment of active duty servicemen and the placement of demobilized servicemen. It also restores military ranks. Includes black and white photographs of Yang Dezhi speaking at the NPC and of CPLA delegates to the NPC.

Hollingworth, Clare. "The Armed Forces of the Asia Pacific Region No. 11: The PLA's Long, Slow Haul to Modernity." Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), vol. x, no. 12, June 1984, pp. 17-22.

Deng Xiaoping's efforts to depoliticize and modernize the CPLA have been hampered by the old marshals (Ye Jianying, Nie Rongzhen, and Xu Xiangqian) and the many political commissars appointed during the Cultural Revolution. Deng has nevertheless persuaded the CCP Central Committee to endorse his views on the future strategy, arms procurement, and the size and structure of the military. The CPLA has immense weapons needs, but its strategy, which stresses defense, fits in well with military's outmoded arms. The military buildup by the Soviet Union has resulted in predictable deployments in the Shenyang, Beijing, Lanzhou, and Urumqi Military Regions.

Jacobs, G. "China's Military and Its Economic Support." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), November 1984, pp. 60-62, 64-66, 68, 70-71. UA830.A8

Examines the economic base upon which China has begun to build military modernization. Discusses the role of foreign technology and the demographic and agricultural restraints on economic modernization. Describes the current state of the machine building, power machinery, shipbuilding, aviation, and electronics industries. Also discusses production of civilian goods by defense industries and arms exports. Includes black and white photographs of CPLA weapons, a map of China's military regions, and tables of weapons production.

Jacobs, G. "PLA Changes to Provide China with Power Base." Jane's Defence Weekly (London), vol. 2, no. 5, 11 August 1984, p. 179.

Major reform efforts are underway in the CPLA which will ultimately provide China with the military power to become a major regional military force. The recently announced agreement with the US to acquire the TOW antitank and HAWK antiaircraft systems follows the process of "selective purchasing" begun after the termination of the LUDA destroyer contract.

China has continued limited production of Soviet equipment and hardware while it continues to acquire Western military hardware. Other reform efforts include changes in training, retirement of elderly commanders, and changes in command, control, and communications.

Liang Zijian. "China's Defense Modernization As Viewed From the National Day Military Parade." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 9, issue 96, 1 November 1984, pp. 7-8. In Chinese.

The new weapons shown at China's 1 October 1984 National Day military parade reveal the new level of China's national defense science and technology. Introduces the new weapons which include an antitank missile, a single-soldier antiaircraft missile, an armored personnel carrier, two main battle tanks, a self-propelled howitzer, an antisubmarine guided missile, and a submarine-launched guided missile. Includes two black and white photographs of the parade.

"PRC Military Progress." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 27, 9-15 July 1984, p. 2.

China is eager to catch up with other military organizations around the world. A recent issue of Jiefangjun Bao supported the use of foreign military data to upgrade military training. The Central Military Commission cited the Electronic Computer Research Institute of the University of Defense Science and Technology for its successful efforts to develop China's first supercomputer.

Shi Renyu. "New Conscription Law Strengthens Defense." Beijing Review (Beijing), vol. 27, no. 24, 11 June 1984, pp. 18-20. DS701.P42

The PRC conscription law was recently examined and adopted at the 2d Session of the 6th National People's Congress. The new conscription law defines China's military system, including the requirements and types of citizen's military service and the rights and duties of those who serve. It also restores military ranks within the CPLA. The new law combines compulsory service with voluntary service and the militia with the reserve service, taking compulsory military service as its mainstay.

Waller, Thomas G., Jr. "The Inferno of People's War." Air University Review (Maxwell Field, Alabama), vol. xxxv, no. 3, March-April 1984, pp. 56-70. TL501.A5574

Examines the concept of people's war from a historical perspective in order to show a remarkable consistency in Chinese strategic thinking. People's war as a strategy of national defense provides China with a strong deterrent against a conventional attack. China's nuclear deterrent has enabled it to assume that any major conflict would be conventional, thus allowing the concept of people's war under modern conditions to become a fully developed strategy of deterrence. This strategy does not apply to limited conflicts, such as the Korean War, for which China must find supplementary strategies.

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